VOL. 75 NO. 2

textile bulletin

FEBRUARY • 1949

"Initiating An Industrial Vision Program," by E. W. Howard (Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills), should be of interest to every textile executive. See Page 37.

U. N. C.
Commerce R.

Sectional INDEX

Bulletin Board 21
Watching Washington 26
Editorials 31
What Others Are Saying 34
Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning . 45
Warp Preparation & Weaving 53
Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing 63
Maintenance & Engineering 67
Materials Handling . 71
Personal News & Obituaries 75
Mill News 85
The Textile Industry's Use 88
Southern Sources Of Supply 118
Classified Advertising 122

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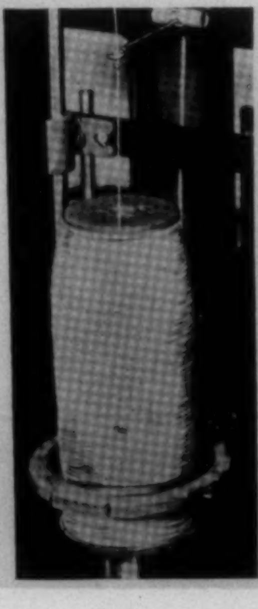
Twisting IS A FUSSY PROBLEM SOLVE IT WITH White

FEB 28 1949



NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Tests made by leading yarn and thread mills prove every time that NON-FLUID OIL reduces traveler friction and stops overstrain on yarn — so cuts down the number of broken ends and does away with most blackened yarn.

By providing clean, dependable lubrication, NON-FLUID OIL assures more even operation of frames with increased output of cleaner, better quality yarn at lower production cost.

Write for Bulletin T16TB and free testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL.

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292 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

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Buy the Best

- Draper temple rolls have templed your weaves for over a century.
- They are ground to close outside diameters to insure smooth operation in Draper Temples.
- There is a Draper temple roll for every weave—from the sheerest synthetics to the coarsest cottons.

What does your work require? A rubber roll for synthetic goods? A pin roll where teeth marks don't matter? Or a combination roll where pins can grip the selvage and rubber the cloth? Why not consult with us? Take advantage of our 132 years of experience.

For in 1816, Ira Draper invented the first revolving loom temple. Ever since then, the Draper name has been synonymous with temple development. We have seen the introduction of countless new fabrics. We have been able to adapt our product to constant change.

Buy the Best. Buy proven Draper Temple Rolls.

DRAPER CORPORATION

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One Word Can Make
A Lot of Difference
in Factoring!

Commercial

FACTORING

More and more, the word "COMMERCIAL" is recognized as the "distinguishing mark" in factoring. It is the symbol of long experience, complete facilities and resources, and a knowledge of every branch of the textile industry.

We will gladly explain in detail what *COMMERCIAL FACTORING* can mean to your business in new opportunities and increased profits.

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION

Fred'k Vietor & Achelis, Inc. Established 1828	Schefer, Schramm & Vogel Established 1838	Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc. Established 1893

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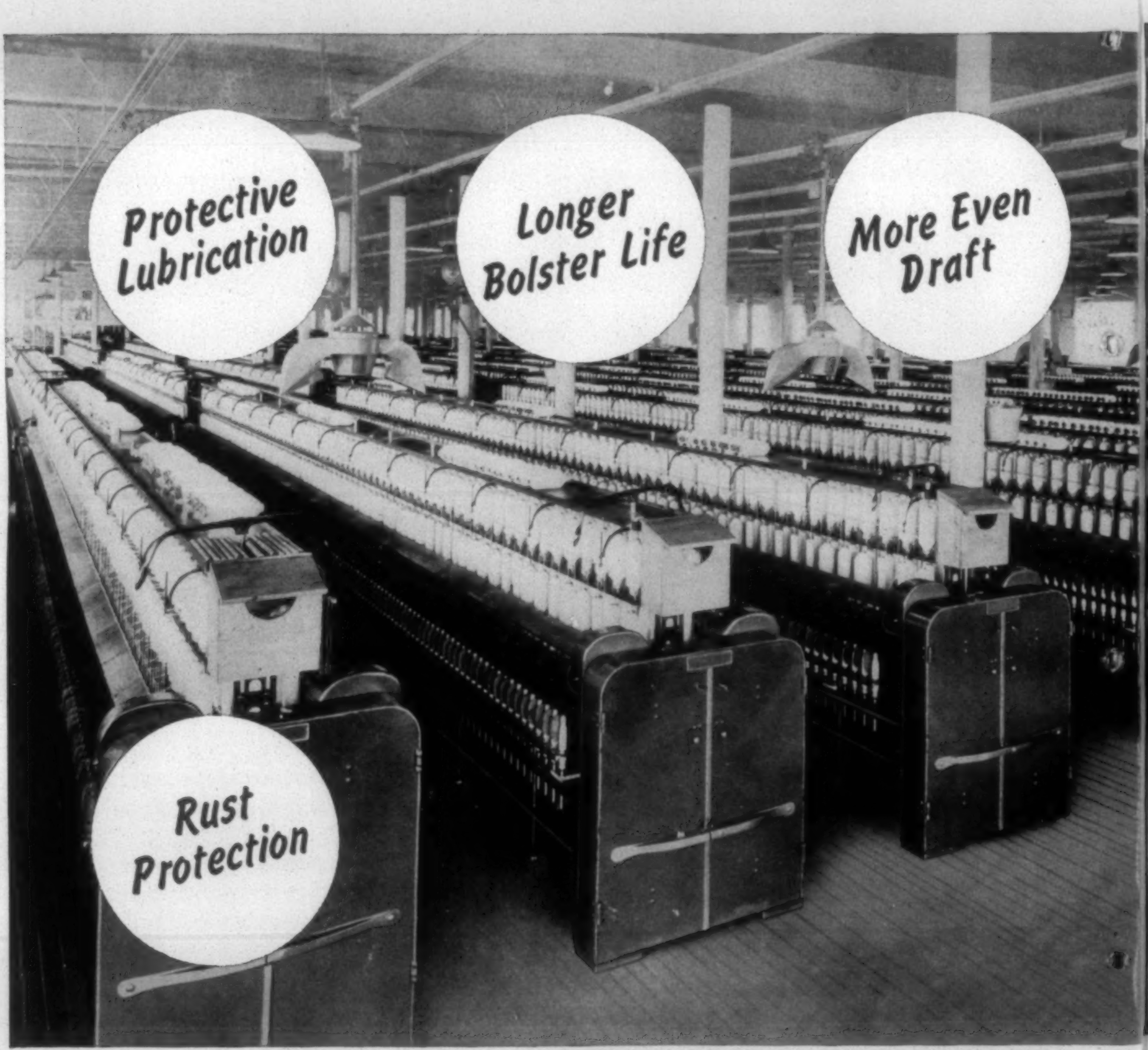
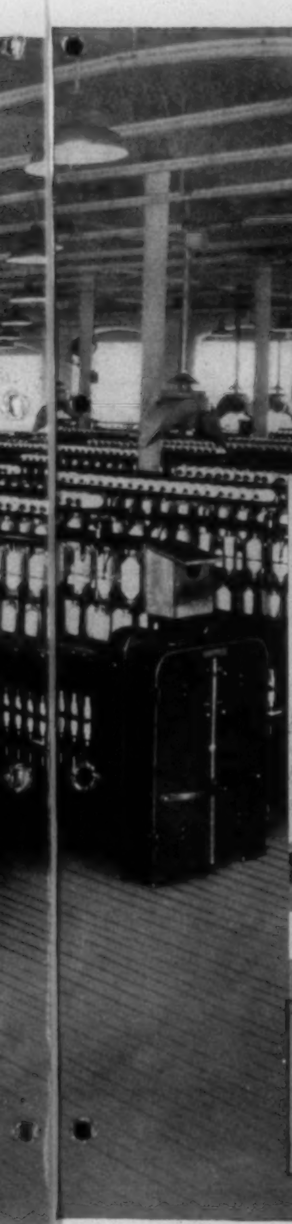
REDUCE



SINCLAIR

YOUR NEAREST SINCLAIR AGENT WILL GLADLY ARRANGE

. . WHITE OILS POWER COSTS



One of the major concerns in a textile mill is high power costs. Just a little friction drag on each spindle, multiplied in thousands and thousands of spindles, builds up the power load and power cost.

By the use of LILY WHITE Spindle Oils AX, BX and CX these high power costs can be kept down. These oils meet the modern demand imposed by heavier packages and higher speeds. LILY WHITE Oils provide improved lubrication that has resulted in reduction of wear up to two-thirds of previous experience. Less wear reflects less friction. Less friction means reduced power costs. LILY WHITE is a power-saving oil.

Continual research explains the high quality of LILY WHITE and other Sinclair Oils. Sinclair has recently completed at Harvey, Ill., one of the most modern and complete laboratories for petroleum research and development.

E. W. Isom, Sinclair Vice-President in Charge of Research says: "With the new facilities now made available to us at Harvey, Ill., we expect to find many ways to help industry cut costs through better petroleum products."

. . TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR LUBRICATION COUNSEL, OR YOU MAY WRITE TO SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

MILL OWNERS AND PLANT SUPERINTENDENTS AGREE THAT ABBOTT Automatic QUILLERS *GIVE MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COST!*

"That's right, P. J.! We're doing over 2000 bobbins per hour per operator right now. These Abbott's are going to pay for themselves in 6 months!"

P. J. is just one of many mill owners who have been amazed at the production records of these Abbott Quillers — pleased at the way they slash costs.

These great filling winding machines give you better wound, better weaving bobbins that make better fabrics. And only Abbott has Traveling Spindle Units which require fewer operators and eliminate needless floor labor. A single Automatic Head per machine feeds an empty bobbin into each Traveling Spindle Unit as it passes by and doffs a full bobbin at the same time. Empty bobbins are fed automatically into the Automatic Head from a supply hopper holding several thousand empty bobbins. This simplified operation cuts maintenance overhead, greatly reduces manufacturing cost to you.

UP your production, LOWER your costs by writing now for further information about Abbott Quillers.

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FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE:
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Rayon Reports

Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y. February, 1949

Review of 1948—a year of growth for Avisco

1948 was a year of particularly healthy growth for the American Viscose Corporation. The Company produced more rayon than ever before—and steps were taken to assure even further improvements in production through a general program of modernization. The year was also noted for several new technical advances important to the entire textile industry. A few of these highlights are reviewed below.

Modernization and Expansion

In 1948 American Viscose continued to push its modernization program, proceeding at the rate of $25,000,000 a year. The purpose is to assure customers of adequate rayon supplies of high quality at economical prices.

Source of Raw Materials

In 1948 steps were taken toward the organization of the Ketchikan Pulp & Paper Company in Alaska by American Viscose and the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company. This is a move on the part of Avisco to make possible future increase in productive capacity, and to protect its sources of supply.

Important Handbooks Released

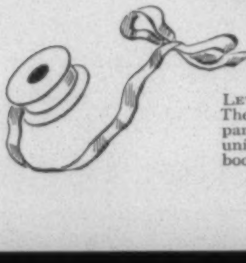
Two important handbooks for textile mills, prepared by the Corporation's Textile Research Department, were released during the year. These were "Rayon Technology" covering all phases of textile manufacture, and "Spinning Rayon Staple on the Cotton System," a compilation of technical data accumulated by the Company since it first started producing staple in 1935. In addition, Avisco extended its Consumer Service Program to distribute basic information on rayon to the greatest possible number of users.

Technical Advances

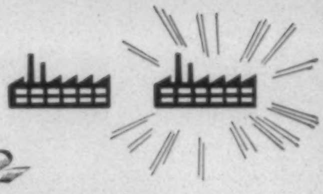
Perhaps the most important technical news of 1948 was Avisco's announcement of the development of the "Filamatic" process of continuous spinning. Other major advances were the disposable paper cover for rayon cakes, which has been widely acclaimed by the trade as more efficient than the knitted covers. In addition, new uses were developed for crimped staple, rayon flock and bonded-web rayon fabrics.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

New York, February 1929—The Viscose Company produced an estimated 54,000,000 pounds of rayon in 1928, thus keeping its lead as America's largest producer.



New York, February, 1929—All-rayon ribbons are coming into their own due to the improvement in the quality of yarn used in making them.



Lewistown, Pa., February, 1929—The plant here of the Viscose Company will soon open its second unit. Production is expected to be boosted by 55%.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*® 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1. FIBER RESEARCH
2. FABRIC DESIGN
3. FABRIC PRODUCTION
4. FABRIC FINISHING

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Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

ADV.

Now Mill Tests Prove

DAYCO
ROLL COVERINGS

spin more uniform yarn with less lap ups and fewer ends down!

Test With 264 Spindles Equipped With Daycos... 272 Spindles With Brand "C" Coverings

47.6% fewer ends down with *Daycos!* That's the result of a test conducted in a large yarn mill in central North Carolina. *Again, Daycos outperformed the competitive roll covering* when run under identical circumstances of frame condition, temperature, relative humidity and with the same kind of yarn. As a matter of fact, *Daycos* are unaffected by temperature or humidity changes... their superior physical properties remain constant throughout their long, trouble-free life.

Test of 1,134 Spindles...Covering 13,261 Sp. Hrs.

Dayco Roll Coverings showed fewer lap ups on top and bottom rolls and 11.7% less unclassified ends down. Actually, there were three times more lap ups on the bottom rolls where Brand "A" roll coverings were used—although all the steel rolls had just been reworked and were in top operating condition. This is on-the-job proof that, in test after test, under actual operating conditions, in mill after mill, *Daycos* run more uniform yarn with up to 50% fewer ends down.

North Carolina Mills Test 35.4% Less Ends Down With Dayco Roll Coverings

This test was run on frames making 24-1/65% cotton and 35% acetate staple. Despite the fact that the Dayco-equipped frame was next to the window, the *Dayco Roll Coverings outperformed a similar type covering on lapping, unclassified ends down and total ends down.* Too, the *Dayco* coverings did not eyebrow while Brand "B" coverings eyebrowed greatly. Another typical example of how *Daycos*, built for their specific job, assure perfect drafting uniformity . . . at the lowest cost per frame.

7 MORE REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD USE *DAYCOS*

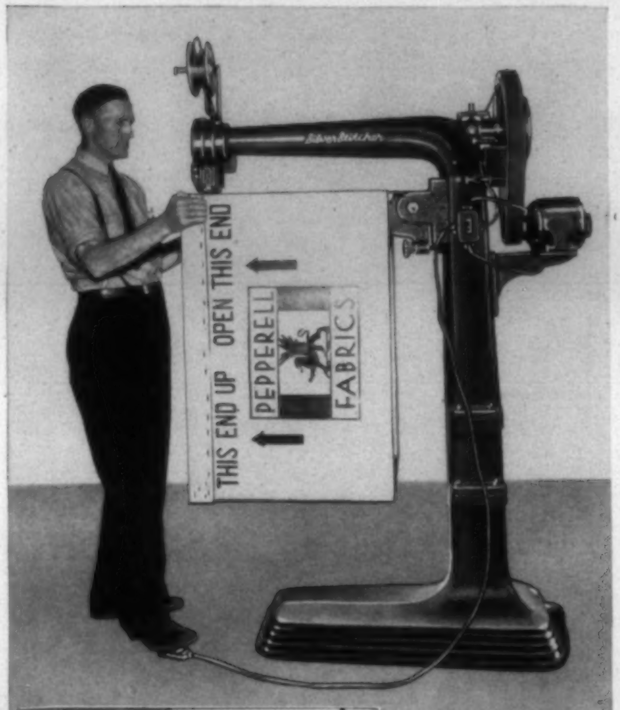
1. Remove more of the foreign elements from the yarn.
2. Not affected by temperature or humidity changes.
3. Oil-resistant and static-free.
4. *Daycos'* surface drafting properties improve with use.
5. *Daycos* will outlast other type roll coverings.
6. Equally efficient for natural and synthetic fibers.
7. Easy to apply.

In mill after mill . . . test after test . . . under actual mill operating conditions, it's the *Dayco* frames that consistently produce the most uniform yarn at the lowest cost per frame. It's no wonder mills everywhere are insisting that every frame be 100% *Dayco*-equipped. Whether your frames are equipped with flat or revolving clearers, there's a specially engineered *Dayco* to run natural or synthetic fibers . . . better, more economically. Let them prove themselves on your frames. Send your order direct to The Dayton Rubber Company, *Textile Products Division, Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C.*

Dayton Rubber

4-Way Saving

Read how Acme Silverstitcher methods give you savings in time, material, labor, shipping costs, storage space



1 Save on time. Acme Silverstitchers prepare fiberboard boxes for shipment in record time. Boxes can move on a production-line basis, built as needed.

2 Save on material. Acme Silverstitch wire used with fiber boxes helps eliminate large amounts of other, more costly boxing materials.

3 Save on labor. Here's an actual case! In one customer's plant, one man, using Acme methods, prepares 5 times as many boxes per hour as he was able to assemble by other methods.

4 Save on shipping weight. Fiber boxes assembled with Acme Silverstitch wire, used in the bale method, reduce packaging costs by eliminating other heavier packaging materials.

Yes, Acme's Four-Way Savings mean increased profits for you. And shipments prepared the Acme way are safer, more secure for hundreds of users throughout the country. Let us show you how to safeguard your merchandise and cut costs. Clip and mail the coupon below.

▲ Textile carton being assembled with Acme Silverstitch . . . quickly, economically, securely.

◀ Fiberboard box of textiles ready for shipment, firmly stitched with Acme Silverstitch and bound with Acme Steelstrap. Merchandise will arrive safely at its destination without damage or loss.

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LFP Southern Shuttles

are one definite means of modernizing all your old bobbin changing looms at lowest cost.

What It Accomplishes—

Permits increasing bobbin capacity with practically the same size shuttle fitted to your present lay-end boxes.

Advantages—

Eliminates costly replacement of lay-ends or new lays—No lengthy changeover time—No shifting of looms—No greater floor space required—No leasing out and rewarping—No loss of production. Can be applied to any loom using yarn counts applicable to longer bobbins. All the "down the line" savings effected by using fewer bobbins in spinning and weaving.

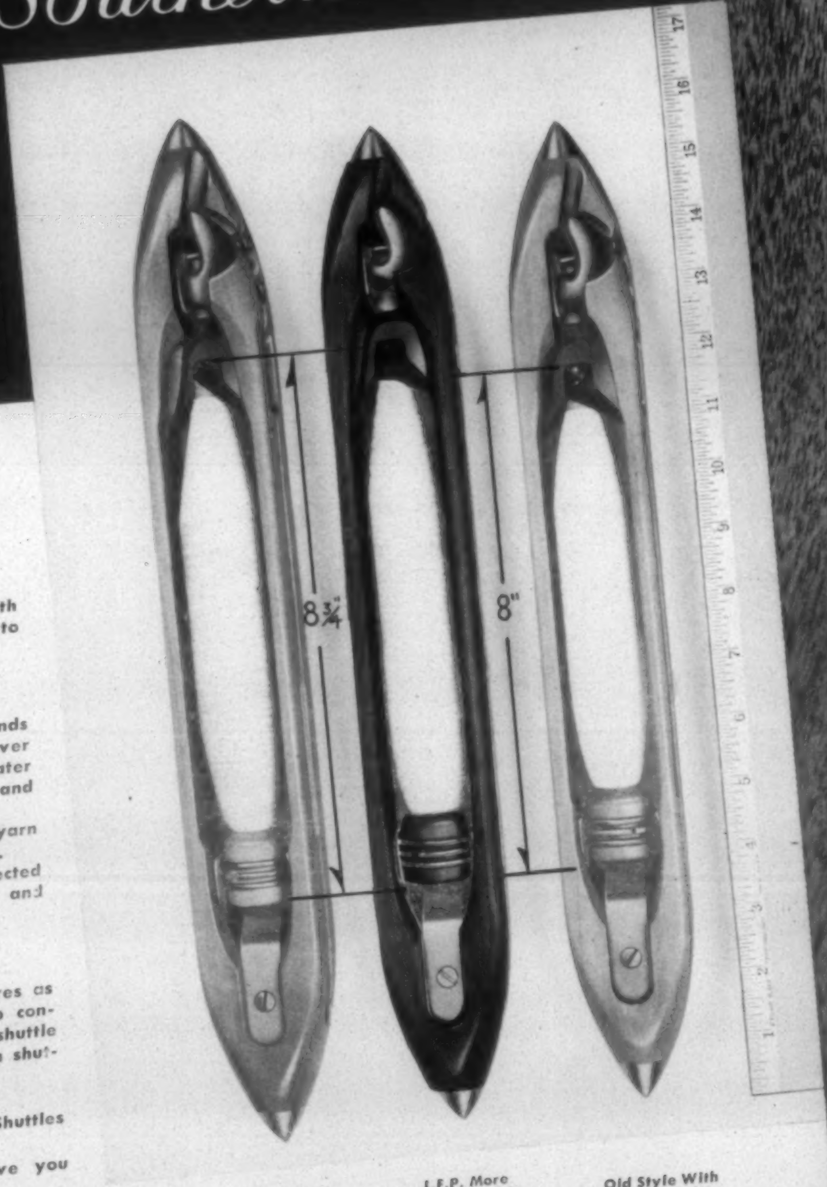
How This Is Accomplished—

By a shorter eye with same features as long eye—Compact high speed tip construction—Structural design of shuttle strengthened—Minimum increase in shuttle length.

Standardize on Greater Capacity Shuttles

Have our Shuttle service men give you complete details.

Compare the L.F.P. way with all these advantages to the costly and lengthy changeover method.



Same Bobbin Capacity as L.F.P., But ½" Longer

L.F.P. More Bobbin Capacity Than Old Style and Only ¼" Longer

Old Style With Less Bobbin Capacity

Southern Shuttles Division

[illegible]

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

A new, modern Shuttle Manufacturing Plant is now in full operation at Paris, S. C.

Gulf Lubrication Engineers recommend

GULF HARMONY OIL

"Always keep your comb boxes filled to the proper level with Gulf Harmony Oil," is the advice of Gulf's practical Lubrication Engineers. They know from experience that this quality lubricant insures trouble-free comb box operation indefinitely.

Gulf Harmony Oil has superior lubricating value—providing long lasting protection against excessive wear, overheating, and leakage in comb boxes. It has superior resistance to oxidation—does not form harmful sludge. Thus small oil passages are kept clean and free.

For longer life and lower maintenance costs, keep your comb boxes filled to the proper level with Gulf Harmony Oil. To get the benefits possible through the use of this quality lubricant and for expert help on other phases of improved lubrication, call in a Gulf Lubrication Engineer today.

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INDUSTRIAL
LUBRICATION

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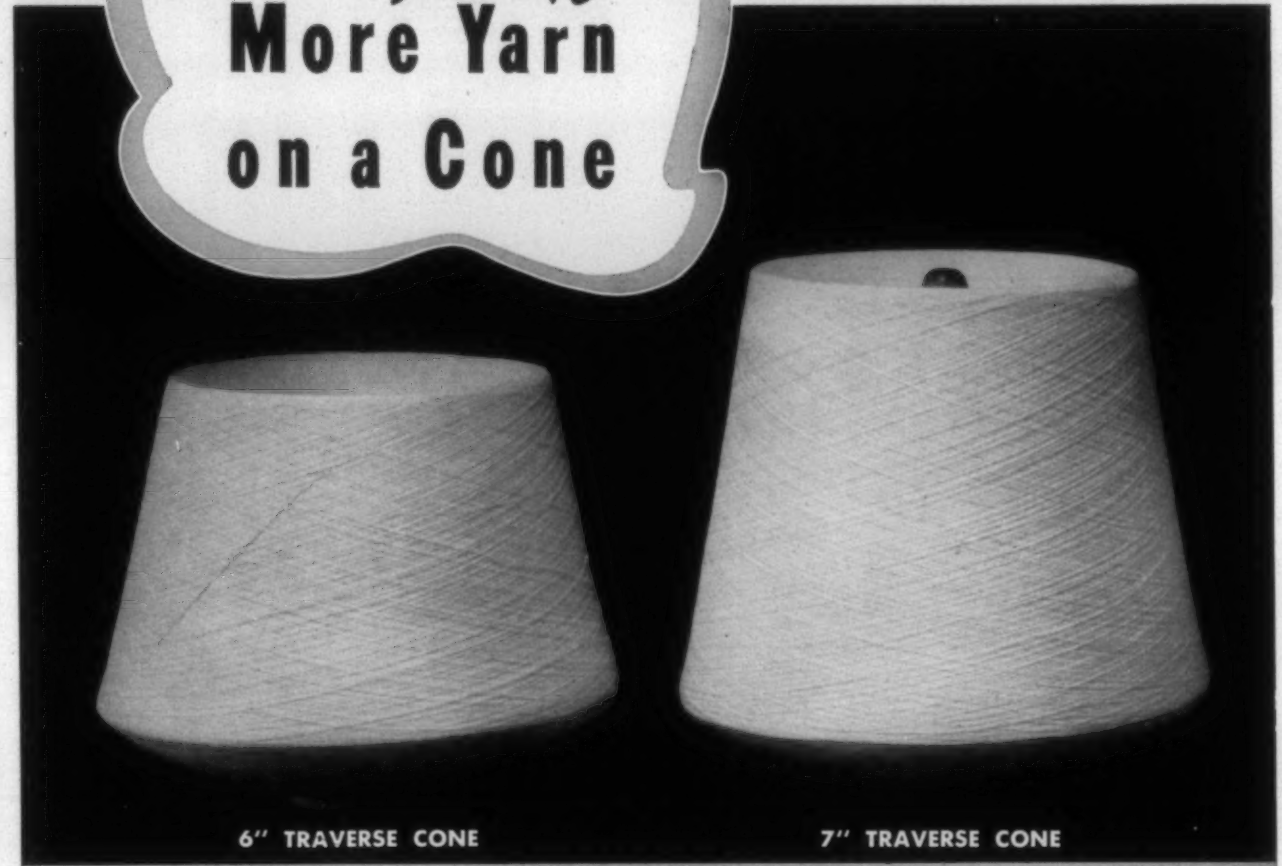
Get 10% More Yarn on a Cone



Use a FOSTER Model 102 with 7" Traverse

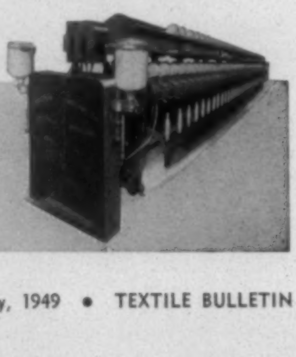
MANY MILLS use a 6" traverse cone for no better reason than that they always have.

If this is so in your mill, why not install Foster Model 102 winders equipped to wind 7" traverse cones. They will give you 10% more yarn per cone, thus reducing number of doffs per day at the winder and increasing production. Reloading of creels in succeeding operations will also be reduced.

Whether equipped to wind 7" or 6" traverse cones, the Foster Model 102 will increase production at least 100%, as compared with obsolete models, and will reduce operating costs by $\frac{1}{3}$. Features which increase production, lower costs, improve quality and protect investment are as follows:—

1. Cone holder which swings out at convenient height, permitting quick, easy doffing.
2. Several types of self threading tension and slub catching attachments.
3. Empty bobbin conveyor BELOW bobbin pins, which discharges into STANDARD sized truck. No handling of bobbin boxes. Double conveyor is furnished when different bobbins are used on different sides of machine.
4. Flexibility. Machine can be equipped to wind tubes, knitting cones, dye packages or warping cones. With minor changes it will also wind any taper and any angle of wind from 9° to 18°.

Send for Bulletin A-95



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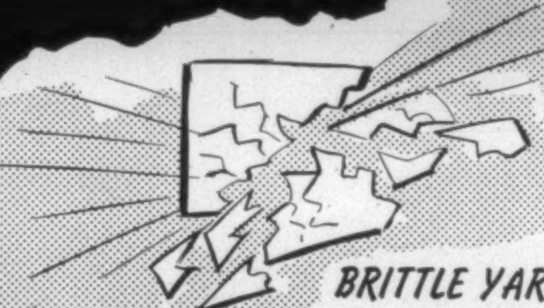
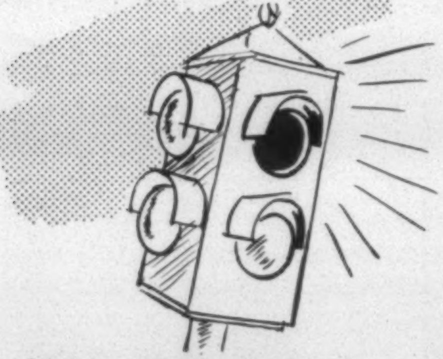
Southern Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; *Canadian Representative:* Ross-Whitehead & Co., Ltd., University Tower Bldg., 660 Ste. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Quebec.

WHATEVER YOUR COTTON SIZING PROBLEM





Caro-Gant

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WILL SOLVE IT!

No matter what your slashing room problem, the answer is Caro-Gant—the modern, scientific warp dressing. You can eliminate soft warps, brittle yarns, excessive shedding, unnecessary loom stoppage and profit reducing seconds with Caro-Gant—the perfect sizing.

Caro-Gant, the original 100% active warp dressing, contains no water or metallic salts. It is economical because one (1) barrel of Caro-Gant does the work of three (3) barrels of ordinary sizing. In addition, it prolongs the life of slasher blankets and insures minimum shedding and high weaving efficiency. Caro-Gant is the standby of leading mills everywhere.

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Cationic Softeners
Cotton Warp Dressings
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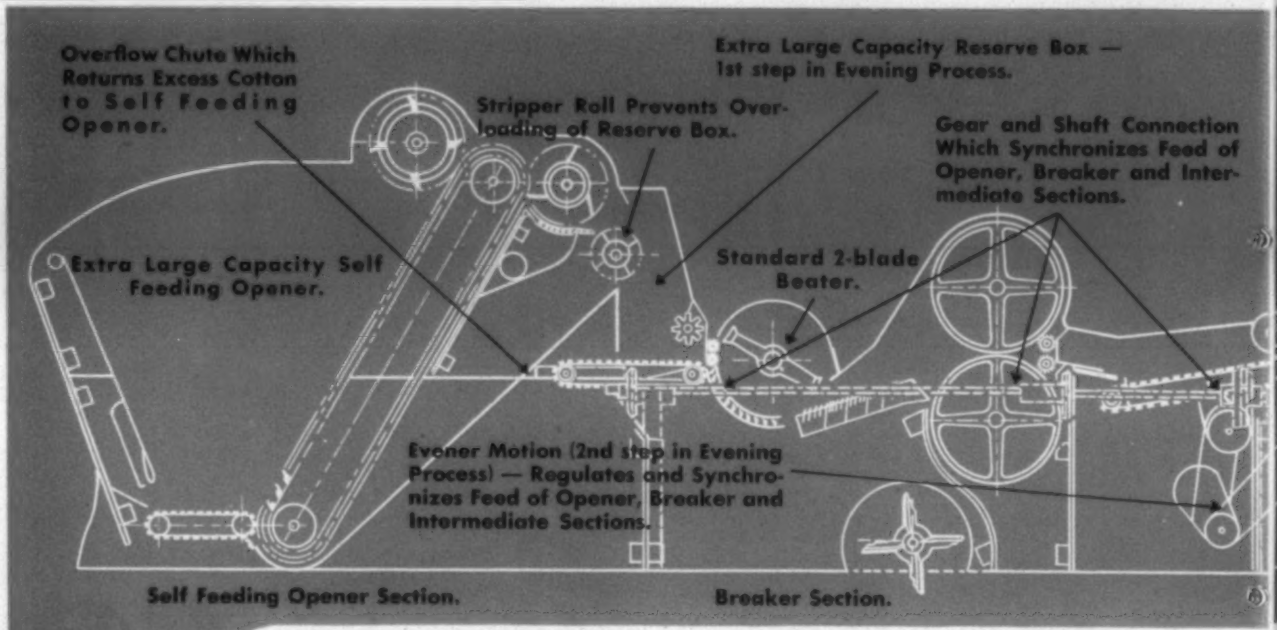
Hart Products

based on research

H & B A-1 ONE PROCESS PICKER-



Overflow Chute Which Returns Excess Cotton to Self Feeding Opener.

Stripper Roll Prevents Overloading of Reserve Box.

Extra Large Capacity Reserve Box — 1st step in Evening Process.

Gear and Shaft Connection Which Synchronizes Feed of Opener, Breaker and Intermediate Sections.

Extra Large Capacity Self Feeding Opener.

Standard 2-blade Beater.

Evener Motion (2nd step in Evening Process) — Regulates and Synchronizes Feed of Opener, Breaker and Intermediate Sections.

Self Feeding Opener Section.

Breaker Section.

The H & B A-1 One Process Picker has established an admirable record for picker room performance. Modern Mills which demand exacting lap tolerance consistently report top efficiency, with rejected laps running as few as 5 per 1,000.

This exceptional lap uniformity is due to an evening process which starts at the Reserve Box in the Opener Section and continues through the Breaker and Intermediate to the Finisher Section. At no point, once the lap is started, is the evener process interrupted.

Our patented Reserve Box (in the Opener Section), which acts as No. 1 evener, is shown in the above illustration. The volume of raw stock in this box is kept constant, thus providing a uniform supply of stock to the feed apron delivering to the Breaker Section.

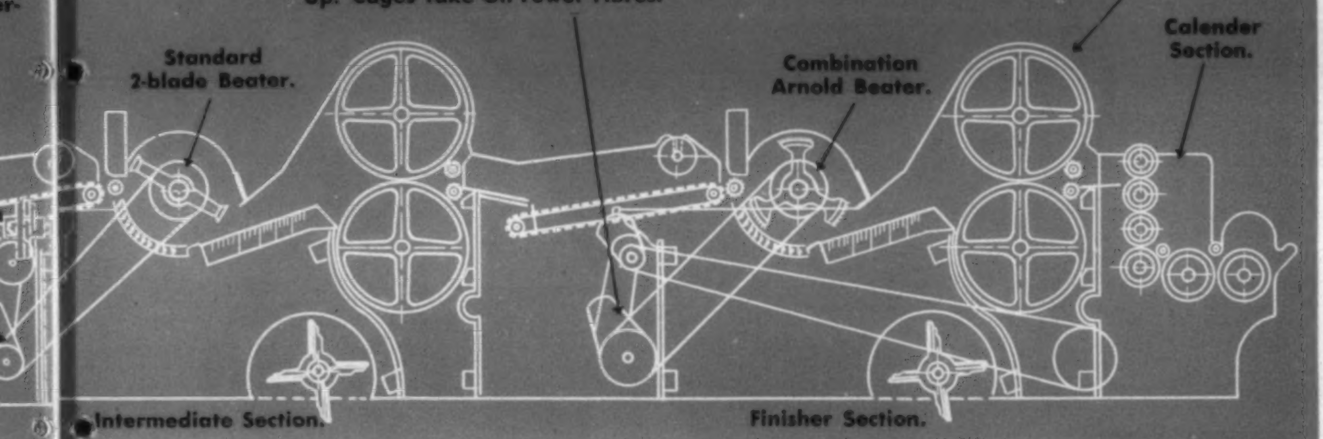
The evener motion in the Intermediate Section is also shown. Here a cone evener regulates and synchronizes the rate of feed of the Opener, Breaker and Intermediate Sections. The lap produced at the Intermediate Section is so nearly perfect that the final evener process in the Finisher Section is greatly simplified.

H & B AMERICAN

Builders of Modern

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT

99% OF LAPS PRODUCED PERFECT



Evener Motion (3rd step in Evening Process) — Variable Speed Drive in Cage and Calender Sections.

1. **Thin Places Act on Evener, Causing Cages and Calender To Slow Down. Cages Take On More Fibres.**
2. **Thick Places Act on Evener, Causing Cages and Calender To Speed Up. Cages Take On Fewer Fibres.**

The final evener motion in the Finisher Section, where our patented variable speed calender and cage drive is used, is also shown above, with an explanation of how it operates.

3 BEATING OPERATIONS

The H & B A-1 One Process Picker uses 3 beaters to achieve a more thorough opening and cleaning of the fibres. Gentle handling of the fibres is insured by proper beater settings and proper beater speeds so as to deliver the proper number of blows per inch. Even the most delicate rayon fibres can be safely processed in this way.

The Combination Arnold Beater, manufactured exclusively by H & B, ordinarily used in the Finisher Section, combines the positive effectiveness of a blade beater and the gentle carding action of a Kirchner beater.*

---

*Any combination of beaters adequate for the processing of any raw stock can be supplied.

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CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY
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With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

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Production profits from beginning to end are yours—*if* your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

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wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

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THE STORY OF
HOUGHTON'S
WARP SIZE
IN

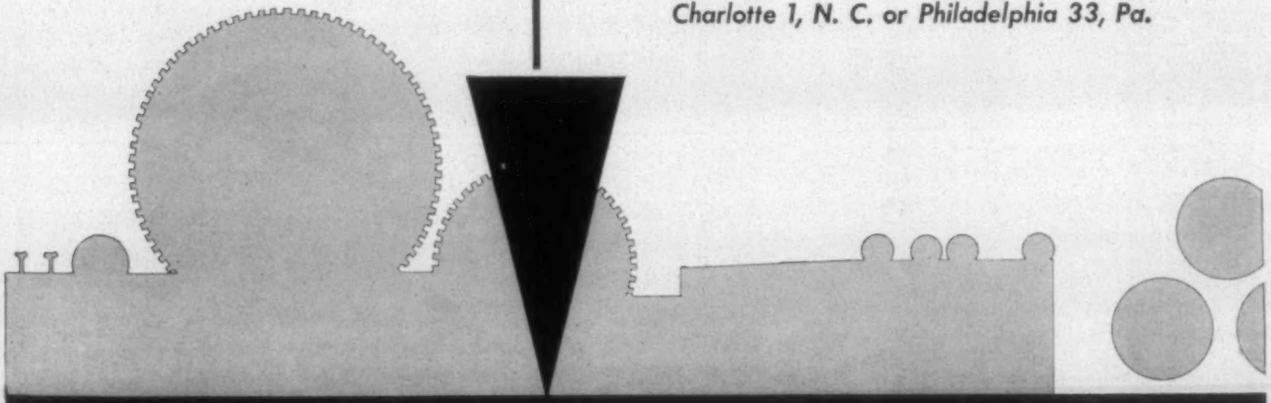
14

IMPORTANT WORDS . . .

Use less softener . . . .
Pay less per pound . . . .
Get greater breaking strength
. . . . and better weaving

●

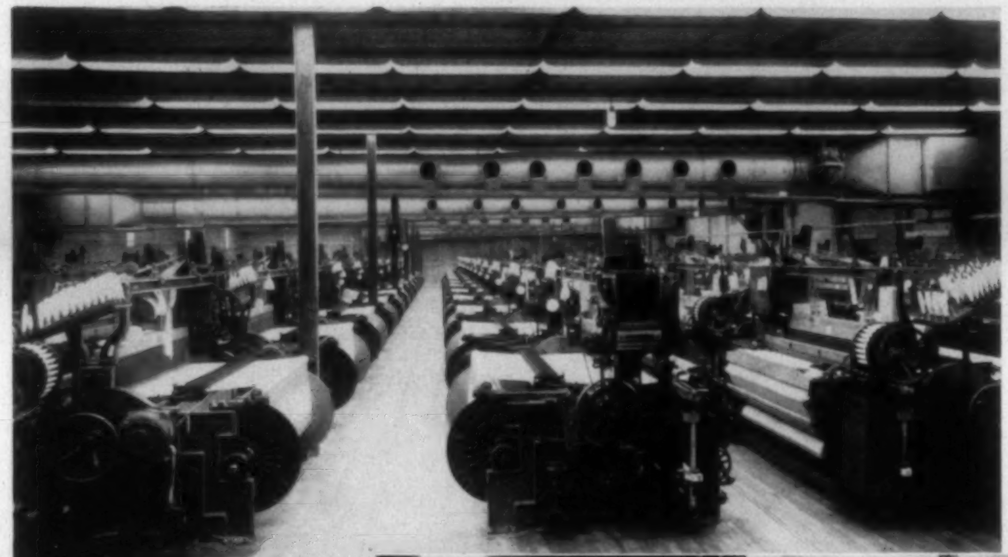
For the Houghto-Size CW folder and full data write E. F. Houghton & Co., Charlotte 1, N. C. or Philadelphia 33, Pa.



HOUGHTO-SIZE *CW*

Bahnson AIR CONDITIONING

FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED



Unit system or central station system—evaporative cooling or refrigerative cooling—for new, modernizing or expanding plants—for processing natural or synthetic fibres.

The Bahnson Company has specialized for 34 years in the design, engineering, manufacture, installation and service of industrial air conditioning—offering any type of humidification or air conditioning system required for the varied needs of the Textile Industry.

Bahnson System
POSITIVE CIRCULATION
LOWER OPERATING COST
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the bulletin board

Questions, answers, comments and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Editors, TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. All material will be edited properly before publication.

THESIS MATERIAL

Sirs:

I am a senior at Princeton University this year and have chosen to write my thesis on the subject, "The Current Problems and Recent Economic Changes of the New England Textile Industry." I wonder if you have or know of any material which might be of value to me. I would appreciate any help which you may give me and any suggestions which you may have.

Harry A. Stout
3958 Washington Boulevard
Indianapolis, Ind.

¶ First, we would suggest that you try to secure case histories covering the movement of textile plants from New England to the South—Pepperell, Pacific Mills, Textron, Inc., and M. T. Stevens & Sons; as to the last named, we are sending tear sheets of a series ("From Rhode Island to North Carolina") which was published by this magazine in 1947.—*Eds.*

UNSIGNED

Sirs:

In your column entitled "Dr. Frank Graham Gets Clearance" (January, 1949, issue), we notice in paragraph six that you refer to World War *III*. Now let's see. We only remember two world wars. Could you rebels consider the Civil War as World War I? Oh, to be your proof reader!

"Huckster"
New York, N. Y.

¶*We* refer to it as the War Between the States. "Huckster" wouldn't be much of a proof reader, or anything else, down here; he doesn't have guts enough to sign his real name.—*Eds.*

CONFUSING SIZING

Sirs:

After reading the very interesting article in the BULLETIN by Frank D. Herring, two things in the January installment have me confused. In mentioning starch concentration it is first recommended that two pounds of thin-boiling starch be used per gallon, which is obviously too high, and a little further along one pound per gallon is recommended; this is on Page 62, paragraphs seven and eight. Next, on Page 64, paragraphs eight and 11 recommend adding starch to hot water. You will find that paragraph eight begins by saying "add the starch alone, then turn on steam and heat up to ten to 15 degrees below gelatinizing point"; and in paragraph 11, I understand that the starch is to be added to the hot water. In the latter instance, I would like this to be clarified because, as Mr. Herring says, this is a diversion from a seemingly universal idea. I am not taking issue with the idea, but I suspect a lot of good mill men will.

Robert V. May
Technical Representative
Southern Sizing Co.
P. O. Box 36
Greenville, S. C.

¶ Author Herring replies: "I can understand the confusion. The first item mentioned, relative to the *two* pounds of starch to one gallon of water, is an error, and of course should read *one* pound of starch to one gallon of water. As stated by Mr. May, there was a contradictory statement in paragraph eight, Page 64. I cannot explain how this happened, but the following will correct the whole thing and convey what I meant to say—omit the first sentence in paragraph eight which states 'Next, start the agitators and add the starch alone;' and in the next sentence which states 'Turn on the steam and heat the *mixture* up to ten to 15 degrees below the gelatinizing point' . . . substitute *water* for the word *mixture*."—*Eds.*

Sirs:

I have read with interest Frank D. Herring's article on sizing appearing in the January issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. I note that he stated that the powdered locust bean gums would lump in the size kettles unless a very high speed of agitation was furnished. We would like to call your attention to our "Non-Lumping Locust Bean Gum" in powdered form, which will disperse instantly in cold water with a very low speed of agitation. We have been manufacturing this product for the past year and have had quite a bit of success with it in various types of mills. It is actually over 90 per cent locust bean gum treated in such a way as to make it disperse instantly in cold water.

Ralph N. Jones
Chemical Processing Co., Inc.
409 East 35th Street
Charlotte, N. C.

¶Says Author Herring to Mr. Jones: "I am frank to say that I had not heard about your non-lumping powdered locust bean gum that will disperse instantly in cold water. It seems that I was about a year behind the times on this subject. I worked on sales and service for a size company in Atlanta a few years ago and we tried to overcome the troubles encountered with the powdered locust bean gum, but we were not able to do so without destroying most of the desirable qualities of it—elasticity and adhesiveness. If your product retains these qualities, and I have no reason to doubt it, I think you have something that is all one could desire as a binder in a size mixture." —*Eds.*

EXTRA COPIES

Sirs:

Please send to the writer at our plant in Woodbridge, N. J., a copy of Prof. Francis Tripp's article, "Trends In Fabric Processing," which appeared in TEXTILE BULLETIN, December, 1948.

Dr. B. Robert Schwartz
Hart Products Corp.
1440 Broadway
New York 18, N. Y.

¶ On its way, along with copy of the January, 1949, installment.—*Eds.*

Sirs:

I have recently come here from India and while working at H & B American Machine in Pawtucket, R. I., I happened to read the December, 1948, issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN, and after going through it I feel like having some of the issues of this useful magazine. So herewith I am sending you by money order $2.00 and I request you to send me the copies of January, February, March, 1949, when you will be publishing the same and the issues of December, November, 1948, and so forth, going backward as many as can be covered up by the money I am sending. I am sure you will not turn down my request. I am unable to explain to you as to how much it means to me. Please send these magazines to the address below.

V. D. Rahagude, B.Sc.
c/o Barnes Textile Associates
10 High Street
Boston 10, Mass.

Sirs:

I have tried to visit some mills here but I could not see many. So I could not get a clear picture as to how things are being done in this country. I wonder if you can supply me with this sort of literature or recommend some books where I can find this information. I wish I could explain to you how much this information means to me.

V. D. Rahagude, B.Sc.
Beacon Chambers
Beacon Hill
Boston, Mass.

¶ Magazines and a list of technical books put out by Clark Publishing Co. have gone forward to Mr. Rahagude; we hope he lights in one place long enough for Uncle Sam's post office department to track him down.—*Eds.*

Sirs:

We would greatly appreciate it if you would send us a copy of the TEXTILE BULLETIN for Oct. 1, 1947.

Ellis Emmons Reed
Public Relations Manager
Air France
683 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

¶ Mr. Reed is interested in a story concerning a flight to Paris by the Maid of Cotton. —*Eds.*

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100,000—8" Filling Quills.
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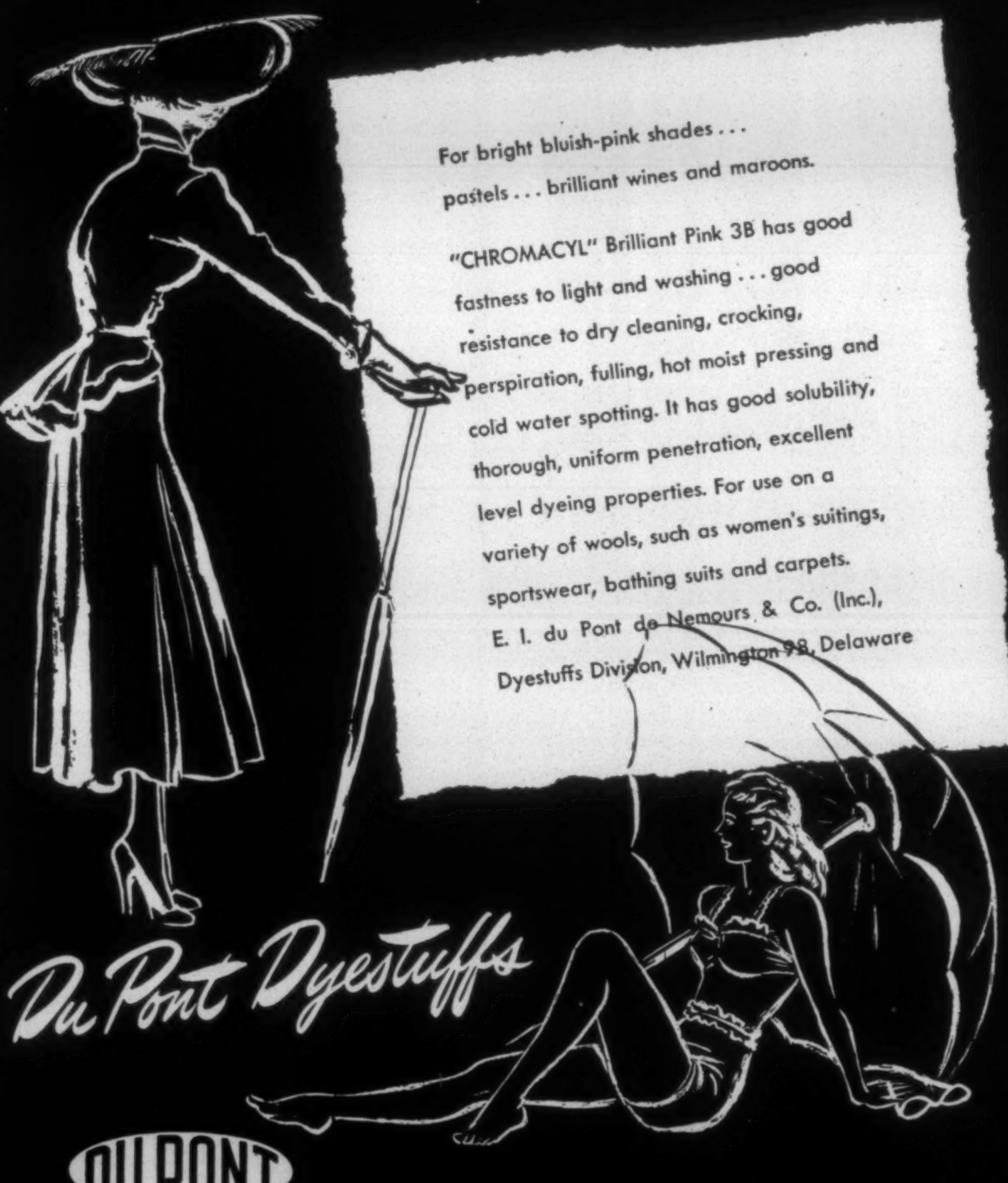

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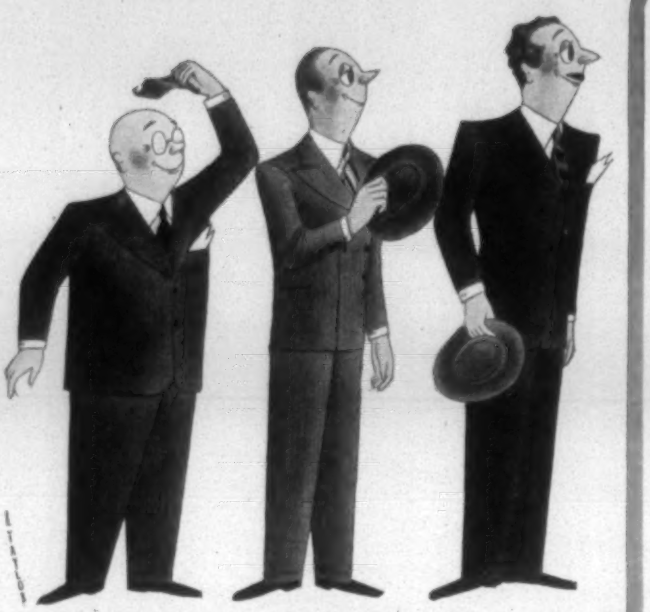

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THE UNITED STATES FINISHING COMPANY	Norwich, Conn.
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S. A. FABRICA URUGUAY DE ALPARGATAS	Montevideo, Uruguay

WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman's labor bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, written by Secretary Tobin and the union bosses, sweeps aside every provision in the latter law to curb lawless unions, safeguard the country from strike epidemics, and protect rank-and-file workers from union exploitation. Conservatives in Congress look upon it as a weak surrender by Truman to union allies who claim a "mandate" out of his election, and also a breach of good faith to the country in destroying every effort since the war to establish fair and decent procedures in labor relations.

The new bill forces into the open the issue in Congress of whether the nation's economy is to be uprooted and torn asunder by Truman's motley array of off-the-cuff campaign promises. Some legislators see many of them as only products of union pressure, and trading for votes.

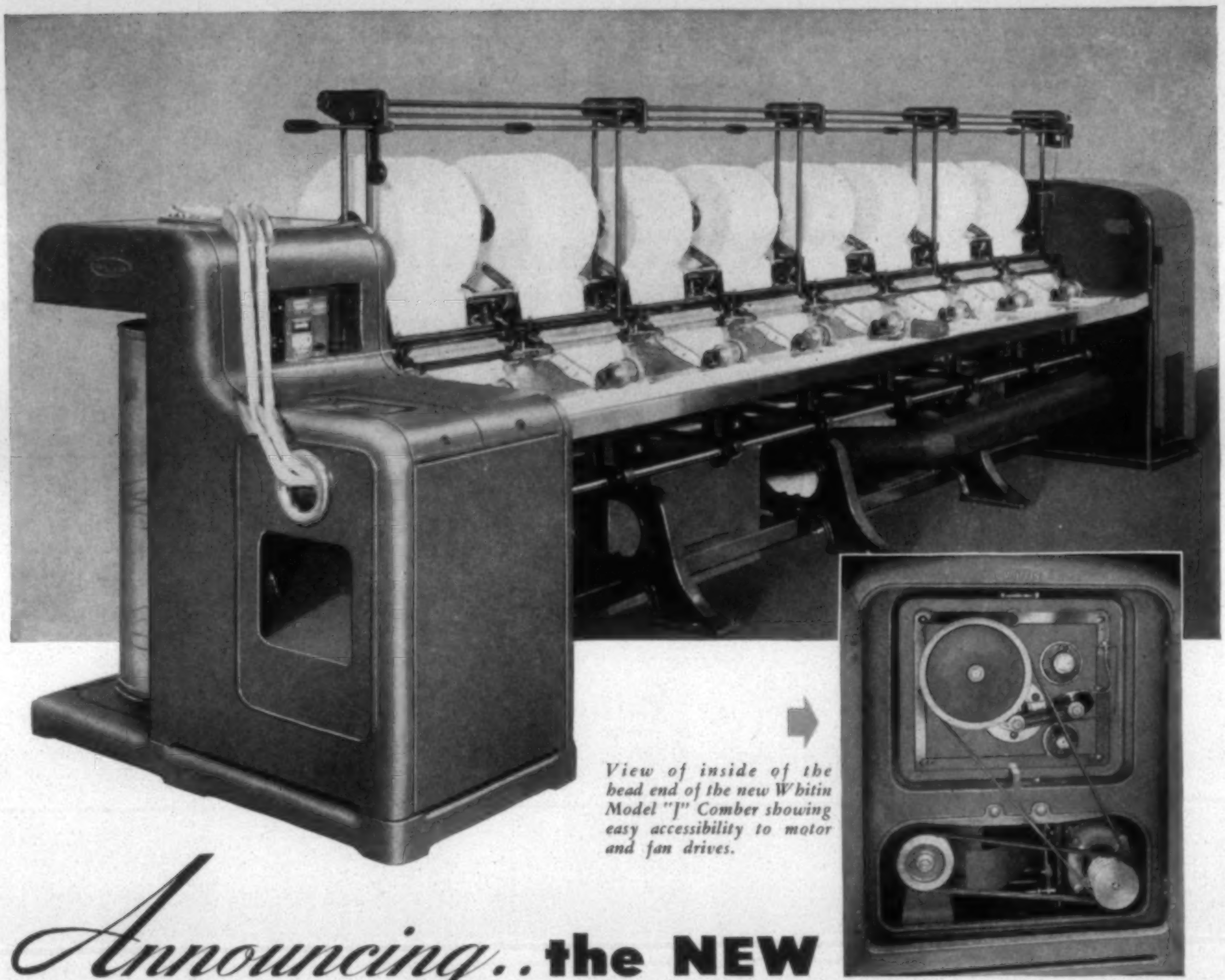
In no sense does Truman's bill, say many members of Congress, safeguard the public interest, or the interests of management or labor. It would give union bosses unrestrained room for exploitation, and bring a return of the jungle of the Wagner Act in labor relations.

In practical operation, the proposed law would fasten a "code" of method and procedure on industry and workers which some Senate and House members believe would quickly develop into something like the Soviet system. They point out that not a single expert in governmental labor relations was consulted by Tobin, a newcomer in this field, in drafting the bill.

Astonishment, and then rising anger, swept over many Senate and House members as contents of the bill became known. It was described as a proposal to turn back the clock by 20 years, and to again set up Communistic and ruthless boss control over unions, and over the country's industry.

While an exact appraisal of sentiment is difficult, there's substantial indication the Senate will not repeal the Taft-Hartley Law without something much better to take its place. Seemingly certain of retention are provisions removing supervisory staffs from unions, requiring anti-Communist affidavits, and banning jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts. Fate of the closed shop and involuntary dues check-offs is uncertain.

Extension of the anti-Communist affidavit provision to employers is looked on as a face-saving device for union officials. Intent of this provision was to bar Communists from internal con-



View of inside of the head end of the new Whitin Model "J" Comber showing easy accessibility to motor and fan drives.

Announcing.. the NEW
WHITIN Model "J" High-Speed COMBER

The new Whitin Model "J" eight-head, high-speed comber represents a major advance in the complicated art of combing. Production speeds heretofore thought to be impossible have been reached, yet the combed sliver produced is distinctly superior in quality. Many features of earlier combers which have been successful in mill operation have been retained and undesirable features have been eliminated. Sound engineering principles, modern streamlined design and precision construction combine to produce an entirely new comber that will be received with enthusiasm by all mills manufacturing quality combed yarns and by the textile trade in general.

Among the many innovations and improvements which distinguish the new Model "J" Comber are:

Increased Production — 150 Nips per minute. By the use of a new cam and gearing organization for operating the detaching rolls, an increase of 27% in speed of the combing cycle has been gained. On a long mill test, extending over a period of a year, this comber produced an average of 34 pounds per hour, together with a substantial reduction in neps.

Completely Enclosed Head and Foot Ends. Motor and fan for the aspirator, installed in head end, are free from dust and lint accumulation. Rounded off corners and wide swinging doors permit ease of cleaning, ready accessibility to every assembly, and reduction of accident hazards.

Bi-Coil Coiler. A 14" coiler can carried on a can table that receives a circular but non-rotating motion now takes two slivers instead of the usual one. Slivers are smoothly coiled, free from twist insertion, easily separated when being fed to the drawing frame. Reduces number of cans needed in drawing process by 50%.

Wider Draw Box. Width of draw box increased to 9½" insures better drafting of fibres.

You'll find the new Whitin Model "J" Comber a worthy addition to an already famous line of textile machines—a notable example of quality machinery built for long service and profitable performance.

A completely illustrated folder describing the new Model "J" Comber is now being prepared and will shortly be ready for distribution. Write for your copy today!

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
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trol, and determining policies, in unions. Employers have nothing to do with this aspect.

Three stalwart Democrats from the Far West have told Truman to halt his whip cracking in the Senate. They are McCarran (Nev.), Thomas (Utah), and Johnson (Col.). They defied Truman to upset their control of their committees, and pointed to a shift of as few as ten Southerners to voting with Republicans could defeat any Truman proposal.

Opposition to Senator Hoey (D., N. C.) will develop under plans of Lamar Caudle, assistant attorney general, to resign this year to run for the Hoey seat. Hoey has been too independent for Truman liking, and was not for Truman before Philadelphia.

Cold realization is settling down on Truman forces they overshot the mark in cracking the whip over the Senate and starting to "purge" States' Righters. The whip cracking and committee "packing" in the first week have raised the highest hurdle Truman will have to jump with his campaign promise legislation.

Administration forces planned to rush through drastic changes in Senate rules which would curb filibustering Southerners, and push civil rights proposals to early passage. About 20 Southerners indicated they could filibuster for two months, or more, on a rules change, which would be a fatal blockade to Truman proposals.

Truman would like a showdown which would enable him to "purge" all States' Rights office holders. But with Southerners joining with Republicans, he would have far less than a Senate majority. Southerners can get Republican aid in rejecting any nomination offensive to them, or intended as a "purge."

Representatives Kersten and Fisher, of the House Labor Committee, have run into a stone wall of New Deal and union boss opposition to their proposal that firms bargaining in good faith, and having profit sharing, annual wage or pension plans for employees, should be eligible for lower taxes. This change would reach some of the best-known industries, including some big textile mills.

Hot fights are shaping up on long-range housing, flexible farm price supports, nationalization of medicine, tax increases, and Truman spending proposals. With Southerners in alliance with Republicans, passage of these things becomes dubious, and civil rights proposals increasingly doubtful.

Lobbyists for C. I. O. unions forced their way on to the legislative floor of the House on the opening day. It was the first time in 70 years an outsider had "crashed the gate" in a House session, With organization finished, the intruders were told to leave. Old-time House members were stunned by the incident.

A veritable horde of "carpet bag" office holders will be foisted on Southern states if plans of McGrath and other Truman aides carry through. They're looking over Northerners who have gone South in recent years for Social Security and other federal units as appointees to big jobs in the South.

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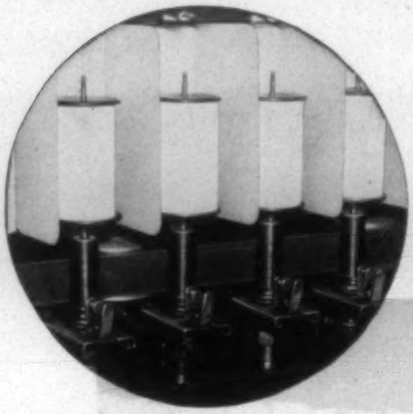
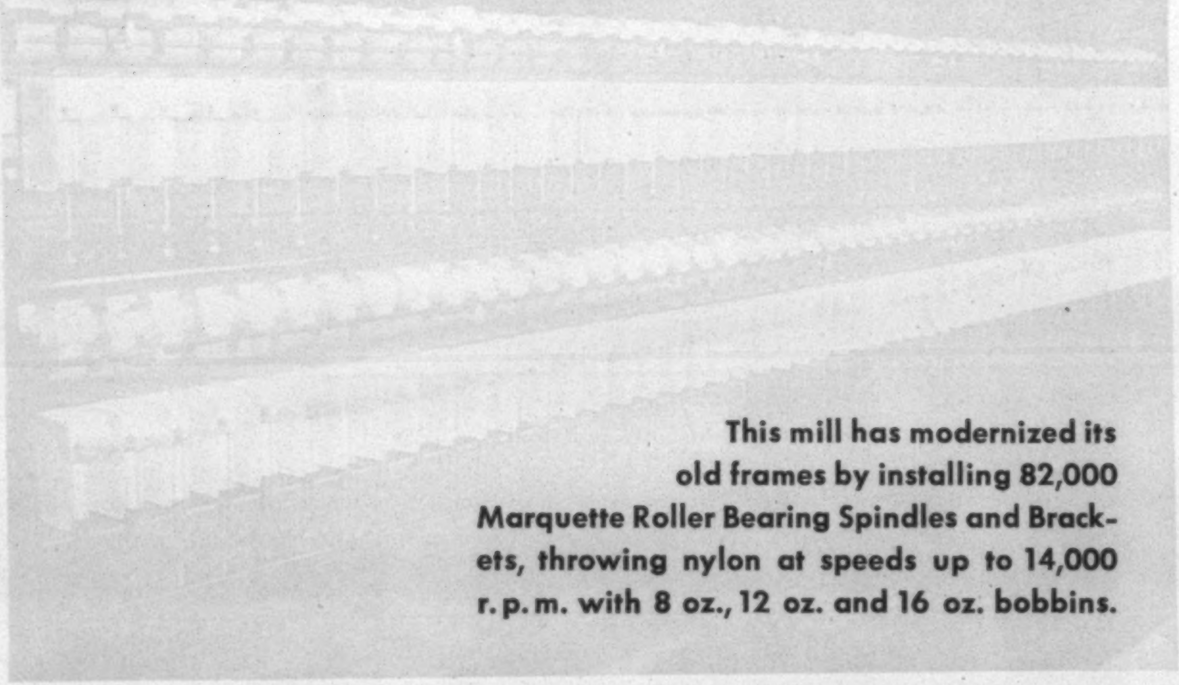
For Cotton, Rayon, Nylon, Wool, Worsted





This mill has modernized its old frames by installing 82,000 Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles and Brackets, throwing nylon at speeds up to 14,000 r.p.m. with 8 oz., 12 oz. and 16 oz. bobbins.

Marquette Roller Bearing Spindles can be obtained by all frame builders. Specify Marquette Spindles when you order new frames.

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Taft-Hartley Law

The Wagner Act was so unfair to employers, and to non-union workers, that there was an overwhelming public demand for a correction of its injustices.

As the result of a wave of public sentiment, the Taft-Hartley Law was enacted by Congress and was passed over the veto of President Truman.

Polls which have been taken show that not only an overwhelming majority of employees, and non-union employees but a majority of the members of unions, favor the following provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law:

(1) Protection against politically subservient influences (Communism).
(2) Protection of national health and safety.
(3) Prohibition of violent and coercive picketing.
(4) Free speech for employers (short of threats and promises).
(5) Limitation of "featherbedding."
(6) Retroactivity of unfair labor practice charges (with a reasonable time limit).
(7) Equal privileges for all unions (except "company unions").
(9) Restriction of frequency of elections, once certified.

There are undoubtedly some differences of opinion between employers and members of unions upon the following features of the Taft-Hartley Law:

(1) Regulations of how unions are to raise political funds.
(2) Regulations of how political funds thus raised should be spent.
(3) Suability of unions.
(4) Prohibition of "mass" picketing.
(5) Prohibition of the closed shop.
(6) Separate unions for foremen, professional employees and plant guards.

In spite of the fact that a majority of both non-union workers and union members favor many sections of the Taft-Hartley Law, labor union demagogues are demanding that the entire act be thrown out of the window and that the grossly unfair Wagner Act be re-enacted.

If the Taft-Hartley Law is to be revised it should be done after careful consideration of all of its provisions and after the public has been fully acquainted with all of the changes which are proposed.

Your Loss

The ship *Leonard Wood* was advertised for sale by the United States Government and bought by the Consolidated Builders, Inc., a Henry J. Kaiser subsidiary, for $65,000.

Surprise! When the ship was broken up for steel scrap, Mr. Kaiser's people discovered a bonanza consisting of 662 tons of pure lead. They sold that lead for $206,831—more than three times what they had paid for the good ship *Leonard Wood!*

The Kaiser outfit paid $67,100 for the steamship *Joseph T. Dickman,* in whose bowels they found some more lead (112 tons of it), also "overlooked" by the bureaucrats. For this find they received $41,736, so that they actually paid only $25,364 for the ship itself.

Sixty-one surplus vessels owned by the United States Government (in which *you* are a stockholder), were sold for steel scrap. The sum realized was $1,154,262—a mere fraction, of course, of their wartime cost.

But the vessels also contained 2,000 tons of pig lead bars, which had been "overlooked" by the government officials who offered the obsolete vessels for sale.

Those 2,000 tons of pig lead were worth $511,754.

Selling ships without taking the trouble to discover what was stored within them, or pretending that they did not know, is typical of our bureaucrats of today but nobody was fired because $511,754 was lost.

We are spending so many billions today that it is difficult to get any government official to get excited about the loss of a mere $511,754 or make an investigation to determine whether or not the "oversight" was intentional.

Clearance of Frank Graham

Several newspapers stated recently that Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, had been given complete "security clearance" by the "Security Board" of the Atomic Energy Commission.

It now appears that Frank P. Graham was refused clearance by the "security board" of the Atomic Energy Commission and that the only clearance he ever received was arbitrary clearance by David Lilienthal, whose appointment as head of the commission was opposed upon the grounds of his own affiliation with ultra-liberal organizations and individuals.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., well known radio commentator, made the following statement in his broadcast of Feb. 12:

> I have tonight some further information for you in connection with Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, who was cleared several weeks ago by the Atomic Energy Commission for all topsecret information on atomic energy secrets by the Atomic Energy Commission, headed by Mr. David Lilienthal. I reported to you, at the time, the announcement by the Commission, and its rather labored attempts to explain away the long list of past connections—sometimes as sponsor, sometimes as a

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

Feb. 27-March 4—Committee week and Spring meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Chicago, Ill.

March 5—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S. T. A., Parker District High School, Greenville, S. C.

March 6-8—SOUTHERN SAFETY CONFERENCE, Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

March 7-9—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

March 10-12—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TOOL ENGINEERS**, Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

March 19—Carding and spinning meeting, **TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA**, Chemistry Building, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

March 21-25—TEXTILE WET PROCESSING INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION, 71st Regiment Armory, New York, N. Y.

March 31-April 2—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

April 2—PIEDMONT SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.

April 11-12—American Institute of Electrical Engineers CONFERENCE ON THE INDUSTRIAL APPLICATION OF ELECTRON TUBES, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

April 15-16—11th annual meeting, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.

April 16—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S. T. A., Spray, N. C.

April 22—PIEDMONT SALES CONFERENCE, Charlotte, N. C.

April 25-28—Fourth **SOUTHERN MACHINERY AND METALS EXPOSITION**, Atlanta (Ga.) Municipal Auditorium.

May 2-7—INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES EXPOSITION, Grand Central Palace, New York, N. Y.

May 4-6—Annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA**, Sheraton Plaza and Princess Issena Hotels, Daytona Beach, Fla.

May 4-6—Annual **NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE**, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem, N. C.

May 9-13—Fourth **NATIONAL TEXTILE SEMINAR**, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa.

May 9-14—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK (sponsored by Cotton-Textile Institute and National Cotton Council).

May 10-13—18th **NATIONAL PACKAGING EXPOSITION**, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

May 12-14—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Inn, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 26-28—Annual convention, **TUFTED TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

May 30-31-June 1—Sixth annual **SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE** (sponsored by Delta Council and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association), Charlotte, N. C.

June 16-18—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 24-26—PIEDMONT SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 27-July 1—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J.

Sept. 26-28—NATIONAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-14—43rd annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 13-16—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Nov. 3—Annual meeting, **COTTON-TEXTILE INSTITUTE**, New York City.

Nov. 5—PIEDMONT SECTION, A. A. T. C. C., Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.

Oct. 19-21, 1950—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.

leader, sometimes just as a member—of Communist front organizations.

At the time, the clear implication of the statement—although it did not say so specifically—was that the board's action had been taken in collaboration and with the approval of the security advisory board of the commission, which was set up to study and pass on cases in which there might be some doubt. It is, by the way, a very distinguished board. It is headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, and the other four members are former Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, Dr. Carl Compton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. H. W. Prentiss, Head of the Armstrong Cork Company, and Mr. George W. Humphrey, President of the M. A. Hannah Coal Company in Cleveland, Ohio. When men of that calibre pass on an individual and give him their blessing, even in a questionable case, the public is inclined to be lenient, and to accept their judgment, particularly when the security officer of the commission has given his approval.

I'd like to stop here just long enough to interject that the announcement that Dr. Graham had been cleared by the commission as a security risk undertook to argue that associations of the past are an element to be considered, but they are not in any sense conclusive. The fact is the basic Atomic Energy Act states that the qualifications for security approval shall be character, associations AND loyalty . . . . . the word is AND, not OR.

I find that many months ago, the question of giving Dr. Graham a "Q clearance" on atomic information—which is a complete and blanket clearance on all phases of the secrets—arose, it fell into the hands of the security officer of the Atomic Energy Commission, Admiral John Gingrich, who made an extensive study of Dr. Graham, and upon due deliberation REFUSED TO CLEAR HIM AS SECURITY RISK.

Thereupon the matter went to the so-called Roberts Board, the Personnel Security Advisory Board which I mentioned a few moments ago, and there, a special sub-committee was appointed to handle the case, headed by Mr. George W. Humphrey.

Then May 28th last, the Roberts Board held a meeting to consider the case of Dr. Graham, among other things, and in the morning session the Humphrey report on the gentleman was read in full and considered. Two members of the commission were not present but did put in an appearance after luncheon, at which time the whole matter was gone over again in full. After a thorough discussion the five members of the Roberts Board voted unanimously to turn down the security approval for Dr. Graham on the grounds that they did not consider him a safe risk.

At that point, Mr. David Lilienthal, the head of the commission, and his general manager, Mr. Carroll Wilson, who had come into the meeting, expressed great concern and alarm over the board's action, explaining that this would be very embarrassing, because Dr. Graham already had been installed as head of the Oak Ridge Institute, and to disapprove him would create an uncomfortable situation. He proposed that the committee compromise by giving Dr. Graham a qualified and partial clearance. Mr. Humphrey objected to that, calling the attention of Mr. Lilientral and Mr. Wilson to the fact that on previous occasions they themselves had said that a limited clearance is impractical; that it has to be all or nothing. Thereupon, Mr. Lilienthal requested the board to withdraw any formal action of an unfavorable nature at that time, and give him further time to look into and study the matter.

That was the last time the matter ever came before the Roberts Board. Just before Christmas the COMMISSION, headed by Mr. Lilienthal, announced that it had cleared Dr. Graham as a security risk, in the announcement which I reported to you at the time.

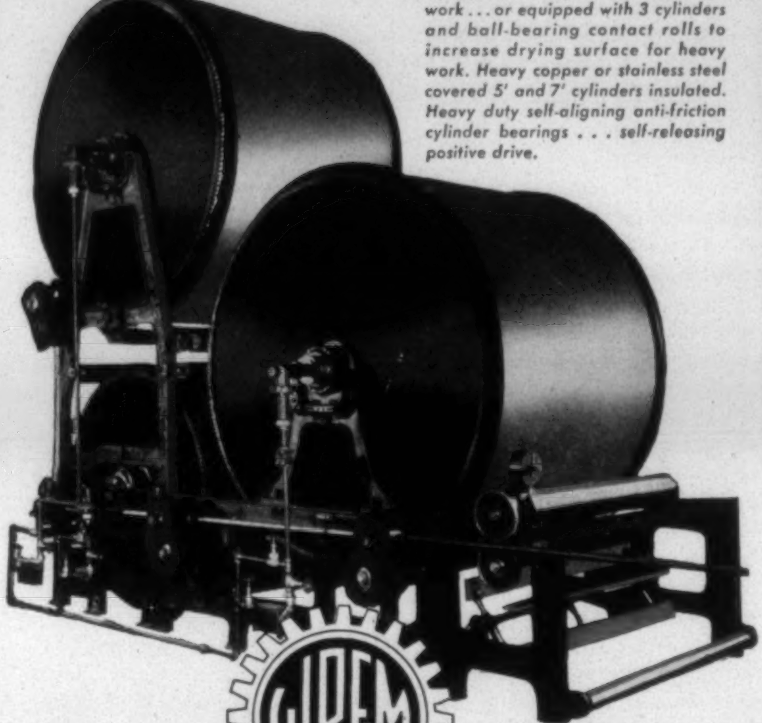
The Roberts Board and the Commission security officer, to this date, have never approved Dr. Graham.

Three in a Row

In an election held Jan. 20 at Lexington, N. C., the employees of the Dacotah Cotton Mills rejected the C. I. O. The vote was:

For the mill	210
For the C. I. O.	62

This overwhelming defeat for the C. I. O. followed similar defeats at the Cleveland Mill & Power Co. at Lawndale, N. C., and the Aragon-Baldwin Mills at Rock Hill, S. C.



Equipped with 2 cylinders for average work . . . or equipped with 3 cylinders and ball-bearing contact rolls to increase drying surface for heavy work. Heavy copper or stainless steel covered 5' and 7' cylinders insulated. Heavy duty self-aligning anti-friction cylinder bearings . . . self-releasing positive drive.

The new COTTON SLASHER

Sure cure for size troubles!

Here's a new, improved, mill-tested Slasher . . . combining many special features and equipment . . . that's designed to correctly size the lightest gauze or the heaviest sheeting at top speed and lowest cost.

Whatever your specific mill requirements and problems, the WPF&M Slasher can be adapted to fit your needs and cure your sizing troubles.

Check the many outstanding features found only in the WPF&M Slasher. Let us show you how modern slashing equipment and methods can increase production, improve quality and reduce cost.

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"Cotton Slashers"

Describes the many special features found only in the WPF&M Slasher.

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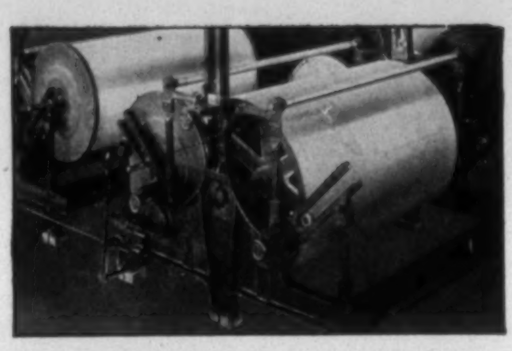
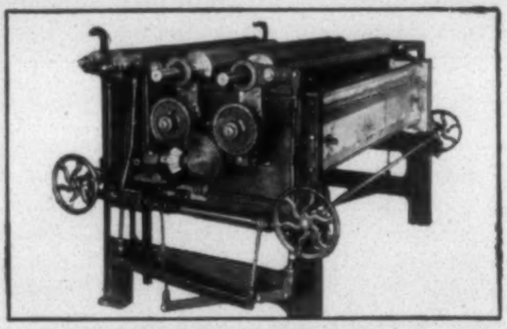
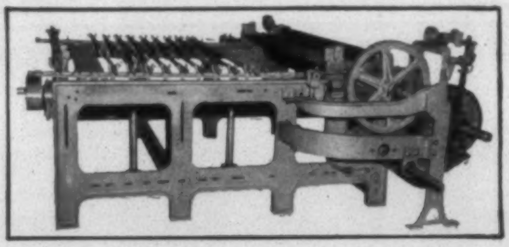


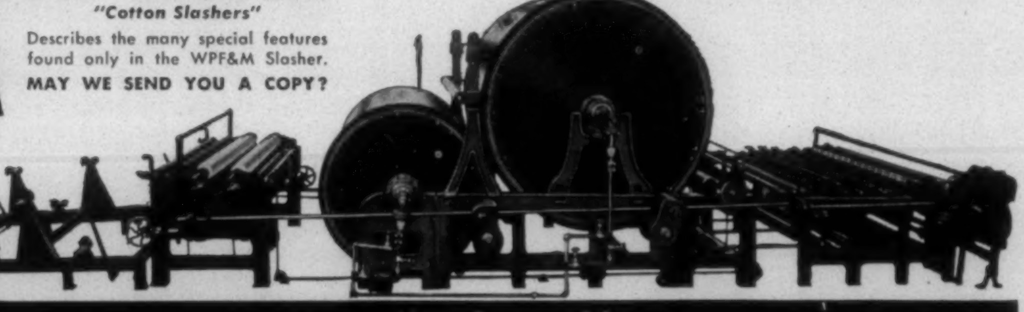
WHITE CREEL (above) — positively driven — controls yarn stretch; makes sizing faster, more uniform; smooths starts and stops; eliminates breakage and waste. Also available: standard over-under type creel with continuous side rails or extra-height, close-coupled creel for limited space. All creels ball-bearing equipped.



Stainless steel SIZE BOX with extra deep bronze stuffing boxes. Size rolls mounted on ball-bearing journals. Special squeeze-roll lift eliminates strain . . . keeps squeeze rolls accurately positioned over size rolls.



HEAD END, built for single or double beams up to 26", is ball-bearing throughout, either friction or motor driven with variable speed transmission, variable speed single drive, or multi-motor drive. Independent beam wind-up for beams over 26" in diameter.



Manufactured by

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

WEST POINT, GEORGIA

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

What, No Cotton?

A TRANSIENT reader, who signed his name (available on request), spent a night in Greenville this week and wrote us a letter which makes a very pointed editorial without comment from us. Here it is:

"Dear Sir:

"The local telephone book lists 18 cotton mills. (There are more than are listed in the city phone directory.—Ed.)

"The war is over. Cotton goods are on the market.

"There is a big carryover of raw cotton.

"In the above hotel I had dinner last night. A good dinner, well cooked, well served. Price, same as for all good food.

"But, a cotton napkin? No. One of paper.

"In the land of cotton."

Mister, we get your point.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *Piedmont.*

Dr. Shiver's Discovery

DR. HENRY E. SHIVER, of the Converse College faculty, has discovered "something else" in the cotton seed—furfural. Furfural, it is said, is displacing coal tar in the manufacture of nylon, and through its discovery in the cotton seed many are predicting that Dr. Shiver may rank as one of the great benefactors of the South.

It is said this element is found in the inner part of the cotton seed hull and has not been recognized until now and certainly never been separated. Until now cotton seed hulls have been recognized as feed for cattle, along with cotton seed meal, which is another byproduct of the cotton seed oil mills.

What the chemists have done with the cotton seed is even more marvelous than what has been done with the cotton itself, though that is an amazing story. When we realize that two or three generations ago cotton seed was a burden to the cotton gins. It was burned, buried and thrown into the stream—waste. Then came the crushers—the cotton seed oil mills, the oil and the meal and the hulls. The oil has a catalogue of uses and the meal almost as many, and now comes the hulls bringing nylon stockings and parachutes and a thousand other things.

Commenting upon Dr. Shiver's discovery *The Charlotte Observer* says the "cotton industry begins to approach the meat packers business in which all is saved except the squeal." And then adds:

"This development will provide a new industry for the South, because the hulls must necessarily be processed near the farms. Their great bulk would make the cost of shipment elsewhere prohibitive. As soon as machinery can be perfected to separate the furfural from the hull on a large scale, we shall be producing that substance for the nylon and oil refining industries.

"But, now that we have this chance, why don't we get to work on getting some nylon factories for the South? One of our chief industrial weaknesses is that we do not carry our manufacturing through to the end."—*Spartanburg* (S. C.) *Herald.*

Cotton's Competition

THE cotton growing industry can see more significant signs of increasing competition in the country's record-breaking production of rayon last year.

For the first time in our history, American production of rayon went above the billion-pound mark in 1948. The statistical record shows an output of 1,124,500,000 pounds of filament yarn and staple, which exceeds the 1947 production by 15 per cent. And production of non-cellulose base manufactured yarns and fibers, like nylon, vinyon, protein-base fibers, spun glass, etc., would add another 67 million pounds to the synthetic yarn and staple industry total.

Total world production of these synthetic fibers has not yet reached new highs, evidently because of the lag in recovery in this industry abroad. The record world production, up to now, was in 1941 when the output totaled some 2.8 billion pounds. For 1948 world production rose substantially over 1947, but the total was about 2.4 billion pounds.

The steady increase in American production of these synthetic fibers, however, is the point of greatest interest to the cotton growers. This country is now easily the world leader in rayon manufacture, and most of the output of that industry, of course, goes to the domestic markets for textile fabrics.

And it is in the domestic market, of course, that this American production of synthetic fibers offers the greatest competition to cotton. For it has become clear in recent years that the American cotton grower must look largely to the domestic textile demand for his market. The export market for cotton has steadily shrunk. And all this means, of course, that cotton must be produced and sold at a competitive price if it is to maintain a market for the normal production of Southern fields.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

Capitalistic Cotton

IT isn't often that Capitalistic America gets anything resembling a compliment out of Soviet Russia. But occasionally a functionary lets something slip which indicates that the Reds admit at least some of their shortcomings.

A case in point is a recent textile deal, "the biggest in history," between Russia and Czechoslovakia. Russia will undertake to supply the Czechs next year with more and better cotton. But to make their offer more attractive the Russians stated that their product was "grown from American cotton seed."

This would seem to be admission that at least some strains of "capitalistic" cotton seed are better than anything the Russians have been able to develop. Otherwise the Reds would be touting their own products to the skies as superior to anything the capitalists could show. — *Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

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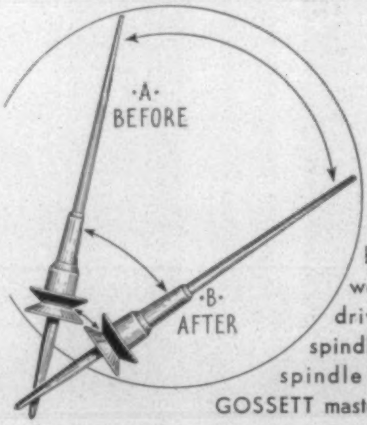
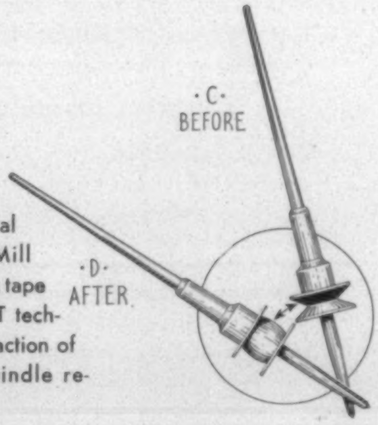


·A· This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive. . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT master technicians.

·B· The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to size specified. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT).



·C· This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle. GOSSETT technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

·D· We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT tape driven whorl (we make thousands of new whorls every week). Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.

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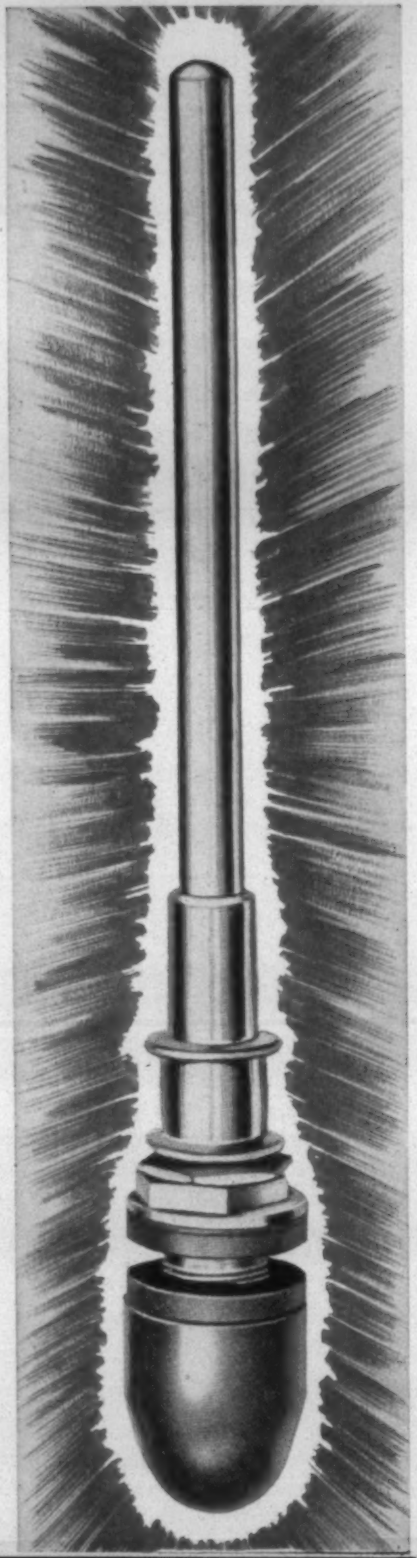

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textile bulletin

VOL. 75 FEBRUARY, 1949 NO. 2

Initiating An Industrial Vision Program

By E. W. HOWARD, Assistant Personnel Director
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

THE first, last, and all-time big job of a vision program, like many other devices affecting industrial personnel, is a job of selling. First, management must be sold. And in order to sell management, enough convincing evidence of the programs worth must be presented to get their approval. In selling management anything one must first understand the device himself, well enough to present it, giving its merits. Management will not "buy" an industrial vision program, or any other type of program unless it is convinced the product is worthwhile. If you can show the heads of your company evidence that an industrial vision program has benefitted other concerns by increasing production, and quality of work; by decreasing accidents and insurance costs, or by increasing individual earnings and comfort on the job I'm sure they will be interested.

Announcing the Program

Once management is sold, the program should be announced right away. If the announcement is delayed, word will get out through the grapevine and managements prestige will be adversely affected in making the announcement. Before announcing the program to the workers, it should be announced to foremen and other supervisory employees. These people are the "pivot" to the success or failure of any industrial relations program. Their assistance and co-operation is necessary in rating workers, explaining jobs, scheduling tests, and getting co-operation from the workers. If the foreman is unco-operative or antagonistic the program will be seriously handicapped. When the program is announced to supervisory workers they should be made familiar with its objectives, the benefits to be derived from it, and their responsibilities in connection with it. They should be given enough information to enable them to answer some of the many questions which the workers will ask. They can help sell the program to the workers under them.

Education Campaign

Before vision testing is started there should be an employee relations campaign to sell the program to the workers. This campaign should be vigorously continued to prevent suspicion that the program is a device for weeding out undesirables. An employee education campaign is essential to success, and if it is neglected the program may fail.

In explaining the program to the employees the advantages to him as an individual should be stressed—greater comfort, safety, ease of doing the job, etc. It should be explained to employees that their job security will not be affected. The tests should be given on company time, and not on the employees time.

If the program is properly explained to the employee, and his job security is assured, he will have no fear or hesitancy in taking the tests. In fact his co-operation is sometimes surprising. But fail to give adequate notice or explanation, and a lack of co-operation is apt to be encountered. It has been our experience that most employees are very receptive to our vision program, they are anxious to take the test, and even more anxious to know the results of their tests.

The test itself, like other psychological tests, must be administered by trained personnel and in accordance with established procedure. The over-all success of the program can be no better than the care and attention given each individual test.

Establishing Vision Standards

After tests are completed vision standards are established on the basis of the general visual pattern of the better workers. It is preferable to establish these standards according to jobs, sometimes however it becomes necessary to establish standards on groups of jobs which are similar in visual requirements, or by departments. The latter is often true of small departments. In order to set up these standards it is necessary to determine who the better workers are. This is usually done by whatever criteria are available that will most accurately measure individual performance. A measurement of production in wage earnings is considered one of the most reliable criteria for piece rate workers. However in many jobs we have had to use merit ratings, because that was the only measurement available.

Insofar as possible we have tried to set vision standards by jobs, but in some cases separate standards were set for different departments, even though two separate departments might have the same type jobs and do the same type of work. While this perhaps gives standards which more accurately identify our workers, it nevertheless complicates the over-all administration of the program. For instance, quite often workers are transferred from a job in one department to a like job in another department, and though such worker may meet the visual requirements for the first job, it is possible that he may not meet these requirements on the second job. This makes far even more complexity when applicants are screened, because it is not always known to which department the applicant will be assigned at the time of the screening, therefore we feel it is better to have only one vision standard for a given job within the plant regardless of the number of departments in which this job is performed.

Visual Job Analysis

At some time before referral of employees having substandard vision is begun, a visual job description should be made on each job so that this description may be included on the referral form to the doctor. The visual job analysis must be made by actually observing the job, and even measuring distances when necessary. If an error is made in the visual job analysis it is possible that this error could result in the prescribing of lenses which would not give vision at the proper working distances since the doctor uses this analysis to determine the working distance of the worker on his job.

Referral and Post Testing

After employees have been tested and vision standards are established, the workers are given a written notice of the results of their tests. This notice includes recommendations as to whether or not they should have their eyes examined by a competent eye man. Those having their eyes examined should be retested after examination to determine if they have received adequate improvement. In some cases where the plant is large you may have an eye clinic of your own with a competent professional eye man in charge. In which case, instead of referring your workers out you would merely give them an appointment card. However, in the case of those plants which do not have their own facilities for clinical eye examination and care, and the workers are referred outside for examination and correction, certain information should be submitted to the examining doctor. This is provided by means of a referral form. This form shows the individual visual performance profile and the minimum visual requirements to do the job in a section of the form, and the visual job description in another. By use of this form the doctor is better able to understand the visual demands of the job.

Further proof that Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills is intensely interested in the physical welfare of its employees was brought out Jan. 5 when Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia (right) presented a Citation of Merit from the National Foot Health Council to Norman E. Elsas, president of Fulton. The citation was made for successful operations at Fulton's foot clinic. Taking part in the ceremony at the governor's office in the state capitol at Atlanta were (left to right) T. S. Florence, paymaster and a Fulton employee for 49 years; and Troy B. Stone, personnel director who conceived the idea for a clinic.

Signed by Dr. Joseph Lelyveld of Rockland, Mass., chairman of the Council, the citation said in part: "This humanitarian activity has not only improved the physical well-being of employees of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills but has proved an inspiration to many other industries and business enterprises. From the example set by this clinic, unique in its field, countless thousands will benefit in years to come."

The citation expressed "warmest commendation for the foresight of Troy B. Stone, who first conceived the idea for such a clinic; for the management of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, who made the undertaking possible; and for Dr. Lemmie L. Henry, podiatrist, who has helped lead the way in industrial chiropody."

We find that the attitude of the workers toward the entire program, and particularly toward referral is dependent on how well the program was "sold" in the beginning. After a department is tested, it often happens that those persons who know that their vision is poor will go see a doctor without waiting for the results of their tests. Then after individual notices are sent out, most of the employees having low vision come in for referral, but there is always a group left who have considerable sales resistance, and constant follow-up is required until referrals are completed.

I believe it is well to give workers some inducement, other than sales talk, to take care of their eyes. Part of the expense of the doctor might be borne by the company. For instance, the company might pay for the examination and let the worker pay for his glasses, if he needs glasses. Some large companies bear all the cost of visual correction, however in small companies, since glasses cannot be transferred from one individual to another upon separation, perhaps only the cost of the examination should be borne.

When we began our program, we decided to let our workers go to any doctor of their choice; however, more recently we have decided to use a panel of doctors. We find that a panel is more satisfactory and we believe that our people get better results when one is used. Also by using a panel of doctors familiar with our program we are enabled to keep closer control over the program. It provides better records and aids in following cases through.

When referrals are made we like to get a report from the examining doctor. We want to know what the doctor found and what correction he was able to give. By getting such a report we know how well our measurements correlate with clinical measurements. We know whether or not we can expect adequate correction, and whether or not the worker needs to visit a specialist or medical doctor. And if he should receive special medical care, we want to follow the case through and see that he actually gets adequate treatment from a reliable source.

Some of the problems we have run into in connection with referrals have resulted from either lack of interest or lack of understanding on the part of professional eye men. Such instances of course are in the minority. We have found at time upon retest that while one visual skill would be improved as a result of referral, another would be impaired. We estimate that more than five per cent of those who need eye care have no binocular acuity in one eye or the other, either at far or near vision, or both. These are not monoculars, or one-eyed people, but the vision in one eye is suppressed to such an extent that it sees nothing when both are open. This condition is sometimes apparently difficut to correct in a short time; at least that has been our experience. It appears more frequently in older people, and

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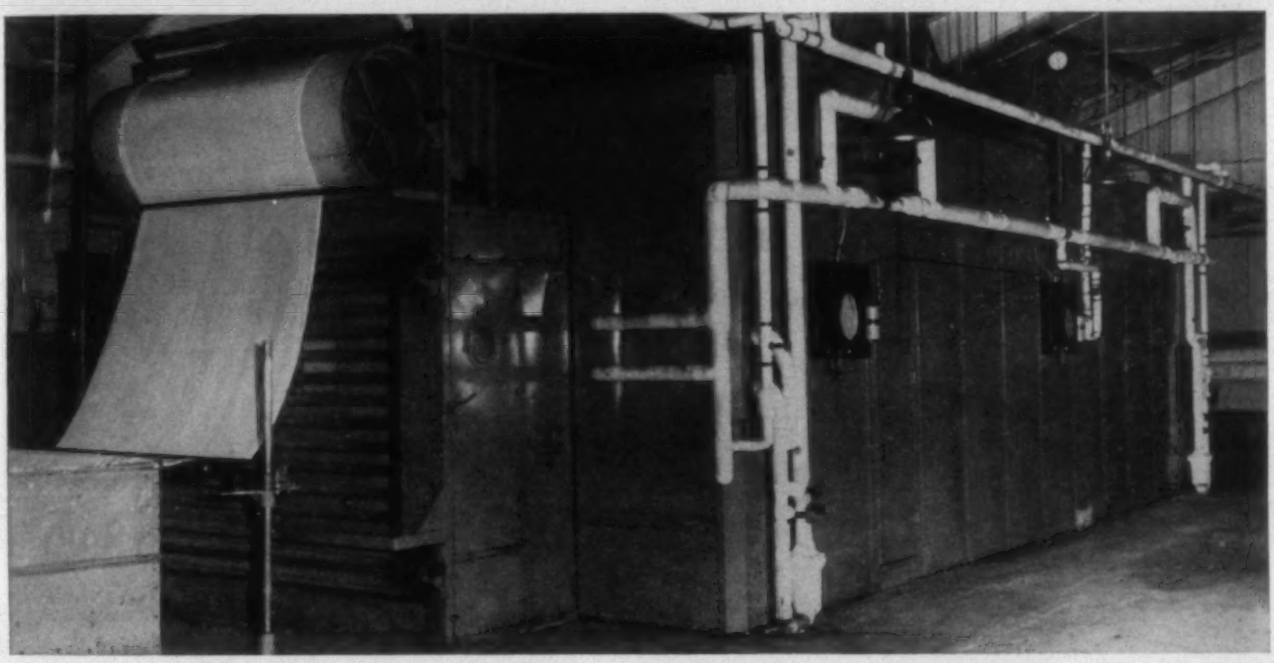

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Among fabrics ideally suited to handling in the loop dryer are washed dyehouse goods, toweling, and certain classes of finished materials.

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is perhaps due to inadequate visual care through the years. Of course there are some jobs, the efficiency of which is not affected by this condition, but most of our jobs require good vision in both eyes from both a performance standpoint and from a safety standpoint.

The Wearing of Glasses

Some workers, after they have been referred to an eye man and glasses have been prescribed, wear those glasses either in their pocket or on the mantle piece at home. This is particularly true of persons getting glasses for the first time. As a result, constant follow-up is necessary.

Working conditions may sometimes affect the wearing of glasses. In areas where the air contains dust or high humidity, glasses are bothersome because they become coated with dust or fogged. In areas or seasons of high temperatures, perspiration often handicaps the glasses wearer. These conditions can be helped some by supplying the workers with glass cleansers especially prepared for use in industry. But in the main, the remedy for these conditions is an engineering task.

Then there are those workers who do not want to wear glasses, and this is particularly true to some young people, because they think it detracts from their appearances; and those who think their vision will actually be impaired if they wear glasses.

Findings and Expected Results

A good bit of this subject has concerned the problems which you might expect to encounter in installing an industrial program, and before you come to the conclusion that there is nothing except problems, I want to give you some of the findings we have made. On piece rate workers, we found an average difference in earnings, between those operators having adequate vision and those who were substandard, of .15/hr. In a study on safety we found that those workers having low visual skills have more than twice the number of accidents as compared to the workers who possess adequate vision. We also discovered that those workers who possess low visual skills have around 20 per cent less efficiency (measured in merit ratings) than total workers.

Those workers who are referred and get their vision properly improved make excellent good will ambassadors. Many of them are quite vociferous in their praise of the good results they have gotten. Some are amazed in the realization that their vision had been so poor in the past.

Our management believes that we have a worthwhile program. We feel that we can improve the quality and quantity of our production, and at the same time reduce accidents and waste. Our industrial vision program is giving our workers greater seeing comfort and pleasure, and is also helping them to earn more money.

The foregoing paper was delivered at Atlanta last Fall before the Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress, co-sponsored by the Georgia Optometric Association and the Georgia Institute of Technology. Mr. Howard is in charge of the Fulton Bag program, inaugurated some 18 months ago. In addition to his duties at the Fulton Bag Atlanta plant he is supervising installation of the program at the company's seven branch plants located in various sections of the country.

The Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress was conceived and inaugurated by the optometrists of Georgia as a public service to Southern industry. Today it is estimated that approximately one out of seven plants in America have such programs and it has been well proven that they bring about more and better production, greater safety, less absenteeism and employee turnover, as well as better morale. What the optometrists say may well be a general object lesson, namely, that, "we have no desire, nor do we think it should be necessary, for the government to have to set up an educational program in better vision." All Southern industry can now inform itself through the Congress which will be sponsored each year at Georgia Tech.

STRAWS IN THE WIND

By W. M. McLAURINE

EVERYONE who knows me, or has read many of my articles and heard me speak, is aware of the fact that I am liberal—I have always tried to be conservatively and sensibly liberal. This is a message to a fine group of people—the textile mill employees and their friends.

There are certain straws in the wind which indicate that conditions in the textile industry will not be as rosy in 1949 as they were in 1948. By this statement, I do not mean to infer that there will be cataclysmic consequences. I do mean that the operation of the industry will require more judgment, more energy, more economies, more careful planning in every line than it did in 1948. If it does, I am expecting a successful year for both the stockholders and the employees. What are some of the straws in the wind that cause me to hang out the caution sign?

First, the price of cotton and the qualities available make the basic material a very sensitive factor in the steadily growing competition.

Second, the gradual but steady decrease in price of many cotton textile products.

Third, the gradual filling up of wholesale houses, retail houses and other outlets of textile products.

Fourth, the increase and discriminations in freight rates.

Fifth, the international situation—which includes a lessening of demands—the reciprocal trade agreements and finally the threat of the tariff if it should ever be opened.

Sixth, the talk and implied threat of a further wage demand by the employees.

Seventh, the elimination of the third shift in some mills, the elimination of all work over 40 hours on the remaining shifts in some mills.

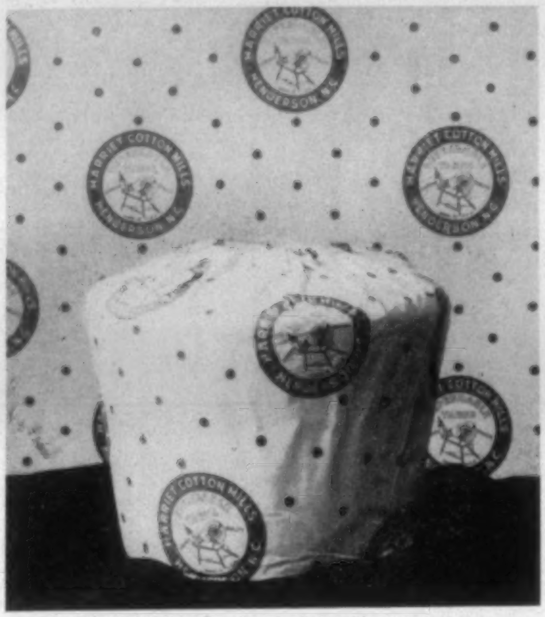
Eighth, the steadily increasing slow down in market demands in many of the primary markets.

Ninth, the rapid modernization of many mills thus making more production possible even though the unit cost may not be reduced due to expenditures of equipment.

Tenth, the uncertainty of the influence of the new administration in Washington on business and finally the relation of the textile economy to the general industrial and financial economy.

This outline of threats should not close without mentioning the influence of the general world situation as it seeks for settlement and security, the expansion of the textile industry in foreign countries and the insecure monetary system.

The above statements may seem depressing but they



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should not to those who are willing to consider and realize that they do exist and that they are factors that must be considered in the operation of the textile industry in 1949.

They also indicate that management is going to have a serious and active problem in planning to guide the industry safely through all of these threats. It means that management will have the serious problem of manufacturing products that will meet competition in kind, quality and price and then develop salesmanship ability to put them in the markets in sufficient quantities and sufficiently regularly to keep the industry operating economically safe for all concerned which means several hundred thousand employees.

If the employee will look back over the list of obstacles that must be considered in the operation of the textile industry in 1949, he will observe the remoteness of these factors and the difficulty that management will have in planning operations. The employee can also see himself in this picture and the part that he must play. It is not as difficult to operate an industry in a rising market as it is in a falling market. The industry normally operates on narrow margins but depends upon great volume to produce the profits. In the large textile industry there are thousands of pounds of goods in stock and other thousands of pounds in process as well as a quantity of raw fiber purchased for continuous operations. There is no profit in any commodity until it is sold and the money or its equivalent is received. The sale price of the product reveals whether or not a profit has been made. A slight dip in market price can cause great loss to the textile industry because this slight dip affects such a quantity of goods and materials.

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK will be observed May 9-14 with the aid of the official poster, reproduced above. The full-sized poster, measuring approximately 16 by 21 inches in black and orange gradations, will be available for distribution next month.

The market demands kind, quality and price. Management must supply the raw material, the machines and the accessories for production. It must do this so that the employee can produce kind and quality and since labor is one of the greatest cost factors in cotton products, the employee must produce kind and quality in such volume that the labor factor will not be a deterrent to successful market operations.

This is my own story and message to the employees. I have been asked by no one to write this nor has such a story even been suggested to me. I am writing because of my devotion to the industry and to those who man the machines.

The year 1949 has some ill omens and I want to try to inform my textile friends of them. Everyone has an opportunity to read the paper. It does not have to be read much. There is a short, quick story every day about the supply and price of cotton. There is a short, quick story about the sale and price of goods. There are other stories reflecting government influences but for the average textile employee to read in his afternoon or morning paper these two stories, there is sufficient evidence that caution should be the watchword so that no one intentionally may commit an act or even endorse a policy that might make textile mill operations more difficult.

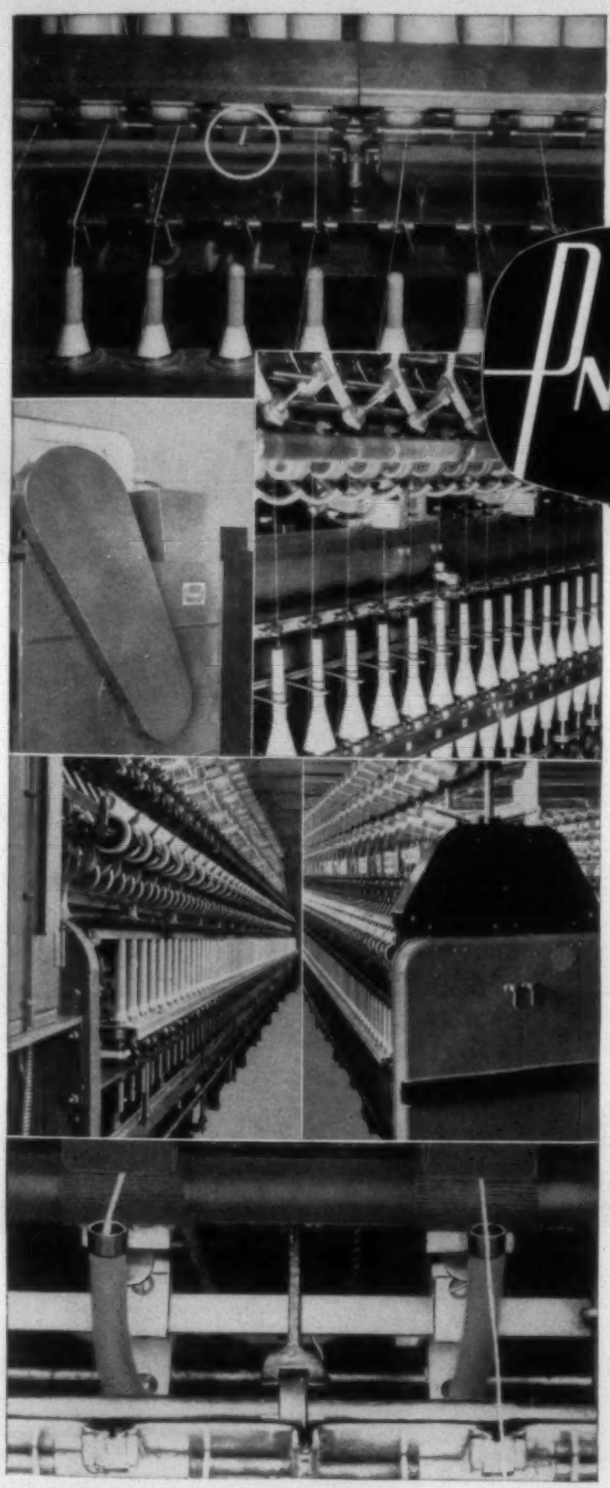
Management is doing everything it can to keep the operations steady so that economic security can be assured to all. It is my judgment that anything that would cause a premeditated price increase would be disasterous finally. The curtailment that has taken place has increased cost some because of decreased production. Decreased production has only returned to the normal work week. If the mills had not taken this sensible precaution, the market could have soon become thoroughly demoralized resulting in vast scale unemployment in the industry.

The foolishness of demanding a wage rate increase is so evident that only purely selfish people could ask it and if it were granted it would bring such serious repercussions, that those who demand it would live to regret it.

Again, and I am writing sensibly to the textile worker. There is no such thing in the textile industry today as "the stretch-out." There perhaps was some once in the early days, when efficiency experts came into the industry and were over-anxious to sell their services by affecting labor costs. And yet if one will look back to those days honestly, he will discern it was the change from unscientific assignments to scientific assignments that made the new method seem like a "stretch-out."

It is uneconomic to overtask. No one can do good work under a strain. Today, science has developed highly efficient machines, scientifically arranged in the plant. The humidification and handling of dust has been thoroughly modernized. Workers have advanced in mind and body until there are no better or more efficient textile workers in the world than we have in the South. While machines are almost automatic, it requires skill and dexterity to keep them operating. The day is not long and the work is not laborious while the wage is the highest it has ever been.

All of this leads up to a situation peculiar to present con-



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ditions. The elimination of the third shift, the elimination of work on Saturday or the adopton of the strict 40-hour week may demand some slight or temporary change in the regular schedule. The worker must co-operate with management in trying to effect all savings consistent with goods, business and industrial practices.

To sum this story up in one sentence, the future progress of the textile industry in 1949 is just as much a responsibility of labor as it is of management, and if 1949 closes with glory it will be in a large degree because labor and management co-operated to their fullest extent. I believe that 1949 will be a good year because labor and management will co-operate so that the unit cost of all commodities can meet competitions.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part Ten—Pickers (Evener Motions)

YARN must be even if it is to be strong or pleasing in appearance. Almost all technical engineers realize this fact and pay close attention to the control of the evenness of the drawing sliver, roving, and the spinning. This control and supervision is not always extended to the picker because it is felt that subsequent doublings of the card sliver at the drawing frame will compensate for any great unevenness at this point.

However, a picker lap is fed into the card and is drafted out approximately 113 times so that the unevenness of the lap in one inch is extended to 113 inches. The result of this great elongation of the lap at the card is that a strip of picker lap one inch wide either light or heavy will be drawn out into a section of card sliver that is 113 inches long, and of the wrong weight. This sliver will be doubled with other sliver, drafted down, and doubled and drafted several times before spinning but at best the unevenness existing in the picker lap will be diminished; it will not be eliminated.

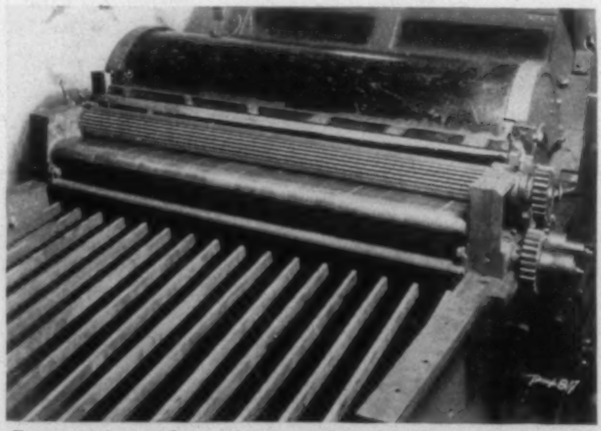
It is far better to make every attempt to prevent unevenness of the lap as it is produced at the picker than to try to reduce the unevenness later in the process. The control of evenness in the modern mill is begun in the mix behind the feeders in the opening room and is carried out by the use of reserve boxes and electronic controls at the various machines making up the opening equipment. Overflow systems at the distributor behind the picker and reserve boxes feeding from the distributor to the picker are designed to aid in maintaining an even flow of stock to the picker so that the picker itself will not be forced beyond its mechanical ability to produce even laps.

The stock, after it leaves the breaker beater, is collected on screens into a sheet of fiber. The screen section is therefore a place in which evenness of the lap may be controlled, through the dampers at the sides. These dampers control the flow of air through the screen so that it is possible to guide the stock onto the screen in order to build up a mat that is evenly distributed across the width of the picker and the face of the screens.

The mat from the screens is removed by draw rolls and is then taken forward preparatory to entering the next beater section. Before entering the finisher section of the picker, it is customary to regroup the stock again in some type of reserve hopper. At this point the stock is well opened and is separated into small clumps that may be handled easily and passed forward to the finisher beater in such a manner that the final lap will be more even.

One method of achieving this purpose is to insert a feeder into the picker, carefully set so that it will deliver just the amount of stock required for the lap. There has been developed a special picker section, called the blending reserve, which is designed to present a carefully controlled flow of stock to the evener motion which, in turn, controls the amount of stock passed forward to the finisher section.

The blending reserve is constructed to form a reserve box and auxiliary beater, together with a feeding apron, positioned in a space above and between the screen section of the breaker or intermediate beater, depending upon the model of picker, and the evener motion controlling the feed to the finisher section beater. The stock is fed forward from the draw rolls of the screen section and is carried up to the top of the blending reserve by two lifting aprons spaced a short distance apart. These lifting aprons are not constructed in the same manner as the lifting aprons of a feeder, with projecting pins, but are fitted with plain slats. The sheet of stock is carried upward between the two aprons so that there is not present the disturbance of the sheet which takes place when the intermediate feeder is used. At



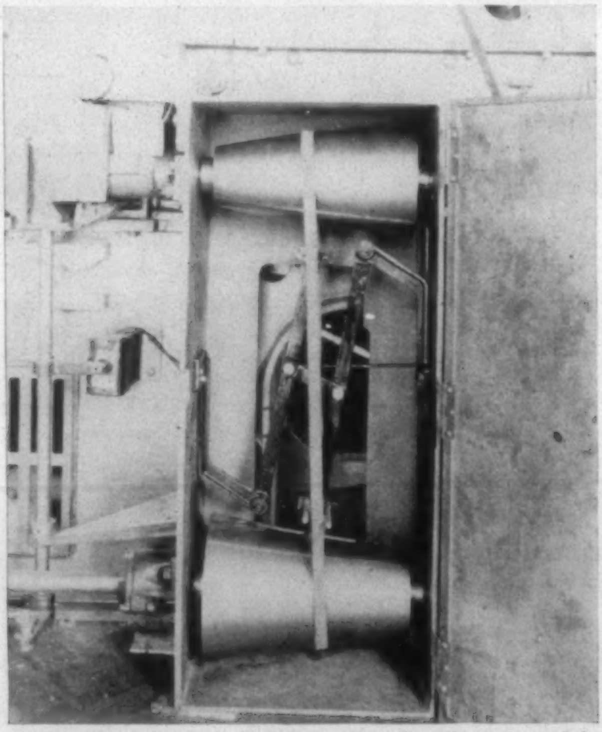
Evener motion; picker section removed to show feed roll and pedals. The levers extending from the pedals support the links and cross bars of the evener motion.—*Photograph from Saco-Lowell Shops.*

the top of the aprons there is a wooden fluted roll which strips the stock from the lifting rolls, compresses it, and directs it to the feed rolls of the blending reserve beater.

This beater is especially designed for the purpose and, while it does not administer many beats per inch to the stock, must be included when totalling the blows per inch of the picker. Generally the beater is operated at 275 r.p.m. and at this speed will produce 11 blows per inch. There are six steel blades making up a beater that is 14 inches in diameter and set at a certain fixed distance from the feed rolls. This beater does not have to be set to the staple in the manner that other picker beaters require.

The slow speed of the beater is extremely beneficial first in that there is a very light and gentle stroking action separating the stock into finer clumps without the danger of fiber damage, and second, there is not a strong air current which could draw back into the good fiber the light waste that is removed. The size of the bunches of fibers is small when acted upon by this beater and are further reduced in size so that there is a very thorough waste removal. There are grid bars under the beater which aid in separating the waste from the stock. It will be found that the preponderance of waste removed by this picker section will be found to be composed mostly of small particles of leaf, fine lint, and the extremely light and troublesome bits of motes, broken seed, and dust.

After passing over the grid bars the stock drops into the reserve box of the blending reserve. The reserve box is a great aid towards maintaining a smooth even flow of stock to the evener motion of the picker as it presents a constant supply of cotton at all times. The blending reserve is really a supplementary evener as there is a rake built into the reserve box which regulates the amount of stock passed through the picker from the breaker section. When the reserve box becomes fairly filled the rake activates a mercoid switch controlling the breaker section. The picker will not stop completely but will be slowed down, as complete stoppage of feed is thought to be detrimental to lap evenness. In addition, there is an adjustable plate forming the back side of the reserve box so that the size of the reserve box can be adapted to the local conditions existing in the particular mill. As the amount of stock fed to the evener is regulated by the reserve box, the belt on the cone of the evener may be adjusted to a certain degree by adjustment of the blending reserve.

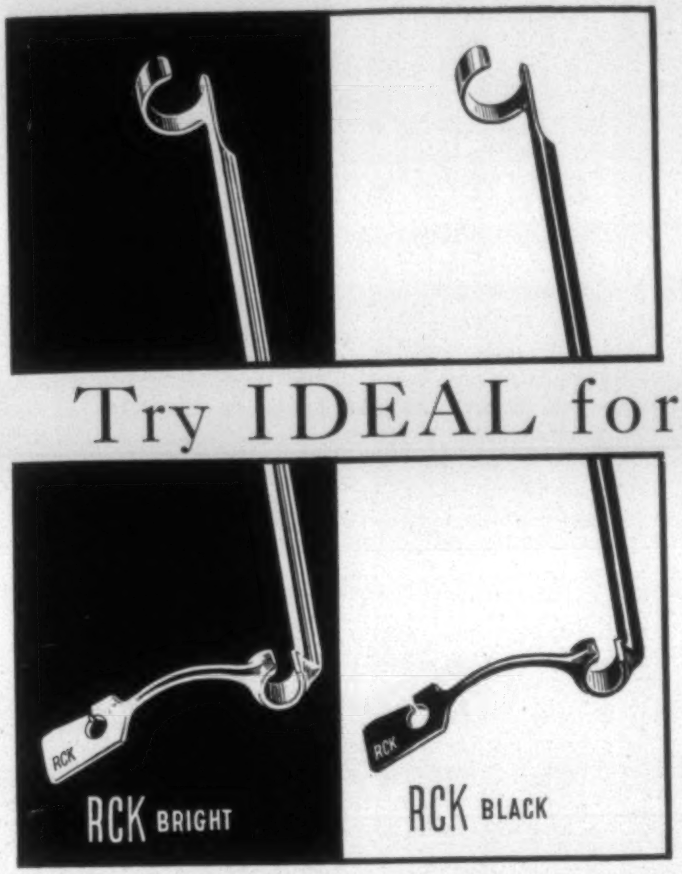


Cones and belt shifter of the evener motion. Note the two cone belt shifters, which aid in moving the belt quickly and positively.—*Saco-Lowell photograph.*

After collecting in the blending reserve the stock is fed downward by two large fluted wooden rolls, over another wooden carrier roll, and then to the evener motion itself. The evener motion in contact with the stock consists of a steel top feed roll which feeds the stock forward to the finisher beater section by carrying it over a series of smooth curved pedals. There are generally 16 pedals across the width of the feed roll and these pedals are fitted to long levers extending backward and pivoted at the back end of the pedals. The pivot point is such that if there is not any stock between the pedal and the feed roll the space between them will close up, but if there is stock the pedal will move downward and allow the fiber to be moved forward. It is the movement of the pedal up and down in accordance with the thickness, and therefore weight, of the stock, upon which the theory and operation of the evener motion is based. At the ends of the levers extending back from the pedals there are attached large links. Each two adjacent links support a cross bar which rests upon them. The cross bars, in turn, support from their middle links which hang below; the links serve to support additional cross bars. The complete series of cross bars and links consists of 16 links attached to the ends of the evener pedals and supporting eight cross bars, the eight cross bars have hung from them eight links that support four more cross bars, the four through links support two, and the system is carried out until there is one cross bar at the bottom.

Actually the system of cross bars and links in conjunction with the pedals is an integrating machine which is capable of determining exactly the amount of stock between the feed roll and the pedals themselves, or the amount of stock that is being fed into the beater at that particular instant. If there is a thick or heavy clump of fiber passing under the pedal it will pivot down and will move the links and pedals under it up a certain amount. If, on the other side of the picker, there is too little stock at the pedal, the pedal will rise and pivot so that the cross bars and links beneath it will drop. By using 16 pedals as feelers the amount of stock at each small section across the feed roll is determined and this information is transmitted to the links and cross bars. The system of linkage is such that the amount of stock at all the pedals is averaged out to a common amount and the average movement is given the lower cross bar. The evener pedals do not perform any other function than to determine the unevenness of the sheet of stock and to indicate whether it is light or heavy.

The mechanism which is designed to adjust the evenness of the sheet of stock fed to the beater of the finisher section is the pair of evener cones. These cones are located at the side of the picker, the bottom cone driven from the calendar section, and the top cone driving the feed roll above the



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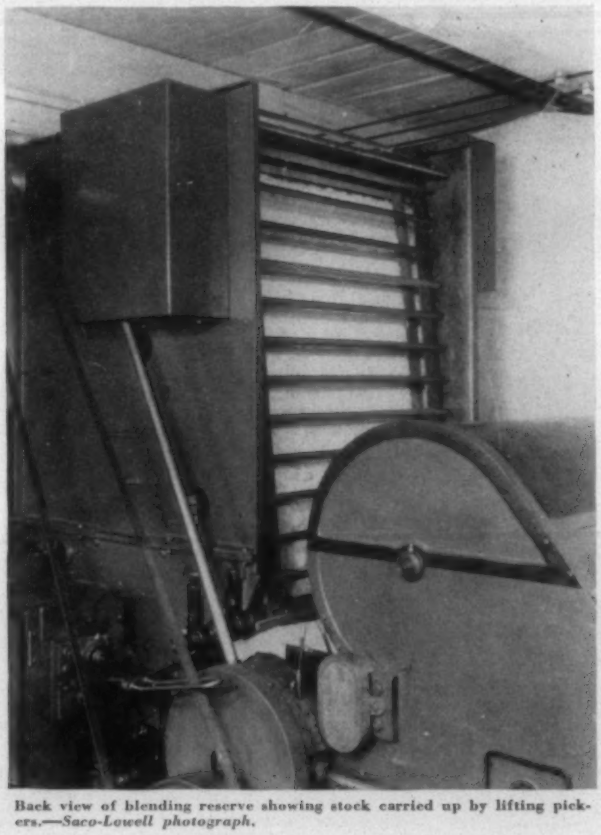
evener pedals. The movement of the belt on the cones slows or speeds up the feed roll and thus controls the amount of stock delivered to the beater.

The bottom cross bar is secured to a belt shifting lever which runs crosswise of the picker and pivoted on the right hand side. The lever is connected by two rods and a turnbuckle to a bell crank, which moves the belt shifter between the cones. The evener must be maintained in perfect condition as otherwise it is a potential source of creating uneven laps. The reason for this is that the evener does not commence to operate until the stock is under the feed roll and almost into the beater section. As soon as the stock is at this point the pedals determine whether the stock is too heavy, and that the feed roll must be slowed down, or whether the stock is light and that the feed roll must be speeded up. By slowing down the feed roll the stock is fed forward more slowly while speeding up the roll delivers more stock in the same length of time and corrects a light spot. But this action and the regulation of the feed roll has to be transmitted through the links and cross bars to the belt shifting lever below them, then from the bell crank to the actual belt shifters. The cone belt must be moved to correct the speed of the upper cone and the movement of the feed roll. All of this takes time, and if the time expended is too appreciable then the stock will already have been fed into the beater with the correction at the feed roll too late. The correction in this case may take place when the condition at the feed roll is reversed, so that the lap will be much more uneven than before.

The only answer to this problem is to assure that all parts of the evener motion are kept correctly adjusted. Lint must be kept cleaned from all places where it could cause sluggish movement, such as at the pivot point of the pedals, the links and cross bars, the pivot of the belt shifting lever, the bell crank, and the belt shifters. A periodic check should be made to guard against the possibility of sluggish movement that may be caused by binding of any of these assemblies, due either to wear or improper adjustment.



Back view of blending reserve showing stock carried up by lifting pickers.—*Saco-Lowell photograph.*

There are several adjustments that must be made in order that the even motion will function at its highest efficiency under the conditions existing in the particular mill when processing a certain mix. The belt shifting lever attached to the bottom cross bar of the evener motion is pivoted to a fulcrum block, with the pivot point being positioned by a bolt holding the lever to the block. The lever itself is slotted so that the lever may be slid in or out and secured in the correct position. This adjustment of the lever regulates the throw, or amount of movement, of the belt on the evener cones for any given thickness of cotton which is passing under the evener roll. When the pivot is as far at the right as possible the movement of the belt will be at a minimum; the maximum throw of the belt is obtained by moving the pivot to the extreme left.

The two rods connecting the belt shifting lever to the bell crank at the side of the cone housing are fastened together by a turnbuckle. This turnbuckle constitutes one of the more important adjustments of the picker, as it provides a means of regulating the weight of the finished lap. A heavier lap is made by turning the turnbuckle to the right, with a decrease in lap weight resulting from movement to the left. The turnbuckle is usually provided with a cover which locks it in place so that vibration cannot cause it to shift.

On some pickers the cone belt is shifted by two belt shifters instead of one, in order to decrease the length of time required to pull the belt to a new position. In this design there is one shifter just above the lower cone and one just below the upper. The two are held in line and absolutely parallel by means of a cross bar so that any movement will be exactly the same for both shifters. The movement of the cone belt is more positive and is accomplished more quickly as it is guided at two points.

The cone belt should be sufficiently tight to control the speed of the upper cone accurately but should not be under such a great tension that movement along the cones is hindered. This belt should be of high quality, flexible leather and should be joined by gluing and not buckled. Belt dressing should never be used on the cone belt as it retards the movement of the belt. The belt should not be over one inch wide.

Research Aimed At Reducing Neps

In these days when the headlines are full of disturbing stories of scientific research dedicated to destruction—the atom bomb, jet bombing planes, guided missiles and the like—it is refreshing to run across a bit of scientific research dedicated to making this world a better, instead of a more dangerous, place in which to live.

Such research is being conducted now in a laboratory in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, under the direction of John F. Bogdan of the school's research department. Mr. Bogdan, with the assistance of others in his department, and Clarence Asbill, head of the textile school's department of machine development,

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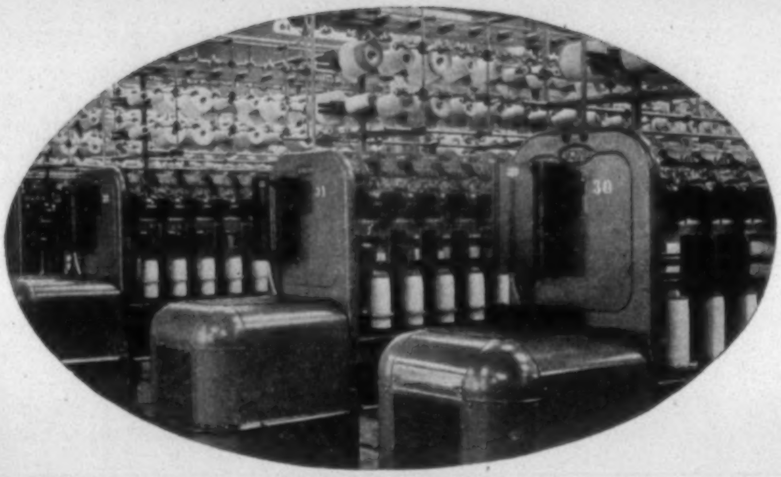
TWISTS SPUN RAYON ON MODEL 10'S



Twister bobbins of spun rayon, that are uniform from bobbin to bobbin and from spindle to spindle, are produced by The Verney Corp., Brunswick, Maine, on Atwood Model 10 Ring Twisters. These are the all-purpose ring twisters with automatic stop motions for each end and each ply.

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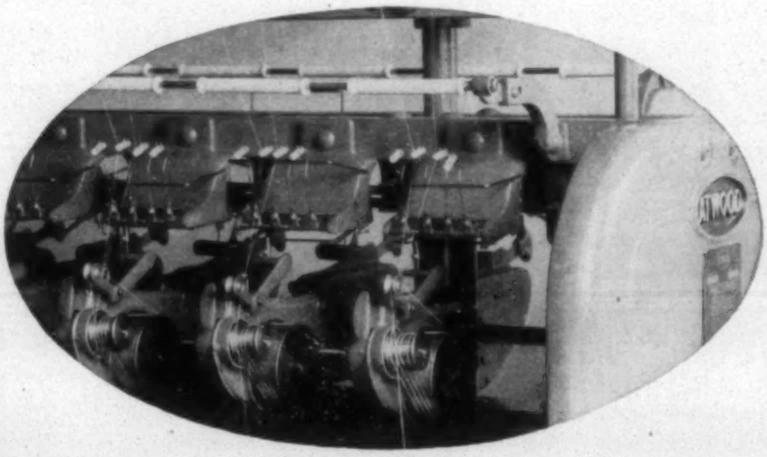

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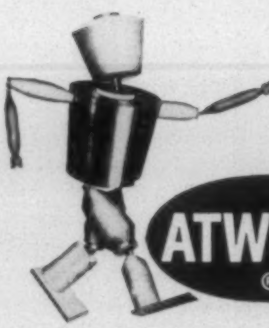

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Model 10 *automatic stop motion for each end and ply*

is digging away now at the problem of reducing neps in cotton fabric.

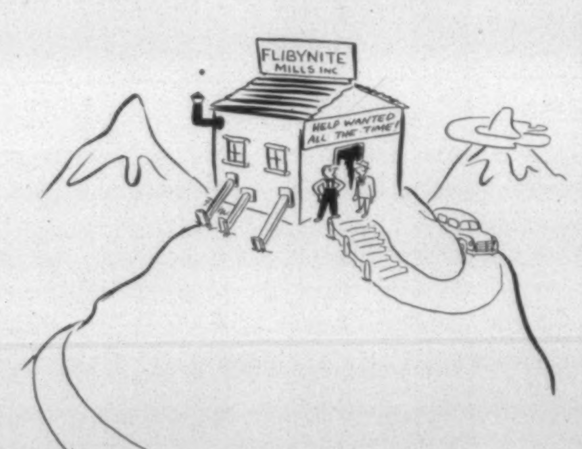
Neps have been a bane of the textile industry ever since man discarded his goat-skin robe and started weaving his clothing of the fruit of the cotton plant. Professors Bogdan, Asbill, and their assistants are out to get rid of this nuisance or, if they cannot get rid of it, to reduce its frequency.

If their research is successful it means two things: it means the customer will be able to get a better fabric and at no higher cost; it means—and this is most important to the cotton growers of the nation—that cotton will have taken a great step toward meeting the increasingly keen competition with synthetic fibers. The synthetics—with but few exceptions—are not troubled with neps.

Uncle Sam is footing the bill for the battle against neps. Under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and, at the suggestion of Dean Malcolm E. Campbell, the research department of the college's school of textiles has been given a grant of $60,000 by the Federal Government to conduct this research. Under the terms of the grant, the project must be completed within four years—and, preferably, in three.

Professor Bogdan, as is every competent research engineer, isn't given to wild claims and predictions. He is a quiet, unassuming young man who pulls away almost continually at a briar pipe and says but little. He admits, however, that he and the others associated with him are encouraged over the progress made since the project was started last June. His assistants include Peter Bachinger, Howard Loveless and Pat Maxwell.

They have invented—and will soon apply for patent—a nep counting template. Actually it looks, and is, very simple. It's a bit of steel 5¼ inches wide and ten inches long in which have been cut ten round holes of a square inch in area. This template—which has a black velvet background—is superimposed upon the cotton web as it comes out of the carding machine. Tests run time after time have revealed that by counting the neps that are revealed through the round holes the researcher can calculate quickly and accurate the number of neps in the entire web.



"I showed 'em—they wouldn't let me build a cheap old fire-trap like this in town."

Armed with this knowledge and by repeating the process after each succeeding operation as the cotton fibers move from the bale toward the finished product, Professor Bogdan points out that he and the other researchers, by the painstaking process of trial and error, will be able eventually to determine at just what speed and at what setting textile machines should be operated to reduce nep frequency. He has also expressed the hope that the use of the nep counting template will be one finally standardized throughout the textile industry.

Outline Impacts Of Cotton Mechanization

"While the spinner is concerned indirectly with the economics of all phases of mechanization, it is the mechanical harvesting and related practices which affect him most directly," declared George W. Pfeiffenberger, research director of Chicopee Mfg. Corp., in an address recently before the Cotton Mechanization Conference. Mr. Pfeiffenberger pointed out that cotton mills have fairly definitely determined the ranges of grade and staple in which they can successfully operate so that the first thought of the mill buyer is for these established qualities.

"It is encouraging to note," he declared, "that obvious signs of machine-picked cotton are diminishing, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to differentiate between the machine and the hand-picked bales when the machine-harvesting is done properly.

"If the breeders can produce the proper type of plant with shape and foliage for machine harvesting and still maintain the fiber properties and spinning performance of the present varieties, the results should not seriously affect the technical operations in the mill. On the other hand, if the physical characteristics of the plants cannot be changed without shifting to different varieties or without changing the fiber characteristics, then the mill would definitely be affected.

"The final question is what effect mechanization can have toward keeping cotton in business by meeting and overcoming the competition of foreign growths and synthetic fibers. Mechanization alone will not be able to carry the entire burden of this important task, but it certainly can be of great assistance. The efforts of the breeder, producer, and merchant to produce and market cotton in the most economical way combined with the efforts of the manufacturer to effect every possible economy in manufacturing and development of new uses, will surely forge a weapon which will enable cotton to stay in the thick of the fight."

Brochure Gives Story Of Ring Traveler

Saga of the Ring Traveler, Part Two, an attractive 26-page brochure, has been issued to the trade by National Ring Traveler Co. of Pawtucket, R. I. Among the many spinning and twister travelers mentioned in the brochure are the American, Hicks', Wilson, Wentworth Double Duty, Wentworth Gravity, Wentworth Gravity Express, the Ellipse Rolled Twister Traveler, Ellipse Duplex Horn Traveler, and the Wentworth Double Oval Twister Traveler.

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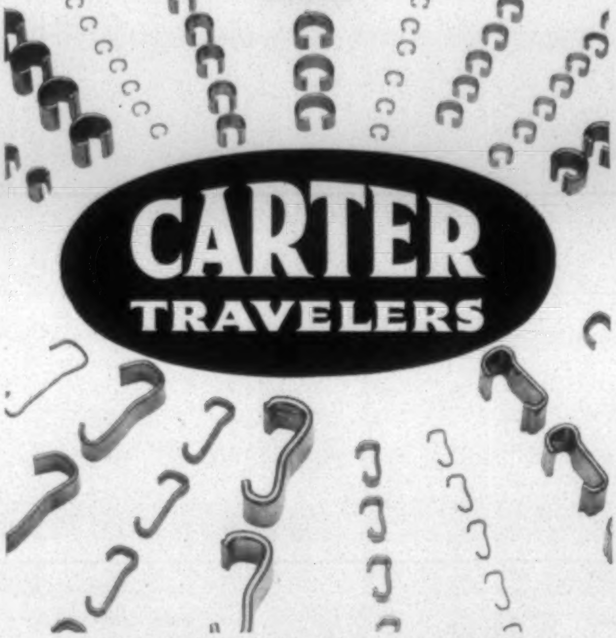

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A very simple method for preventing excessive tightening is to place a washer of about 2½" outside diameter on the shaft of the section beam. The journal is then tightened to the point where the washer just turns with the beam. Too much play between the journal and the beam head is thus easily spotted and prevented, and the tendency toward too much tightening then eliminated.

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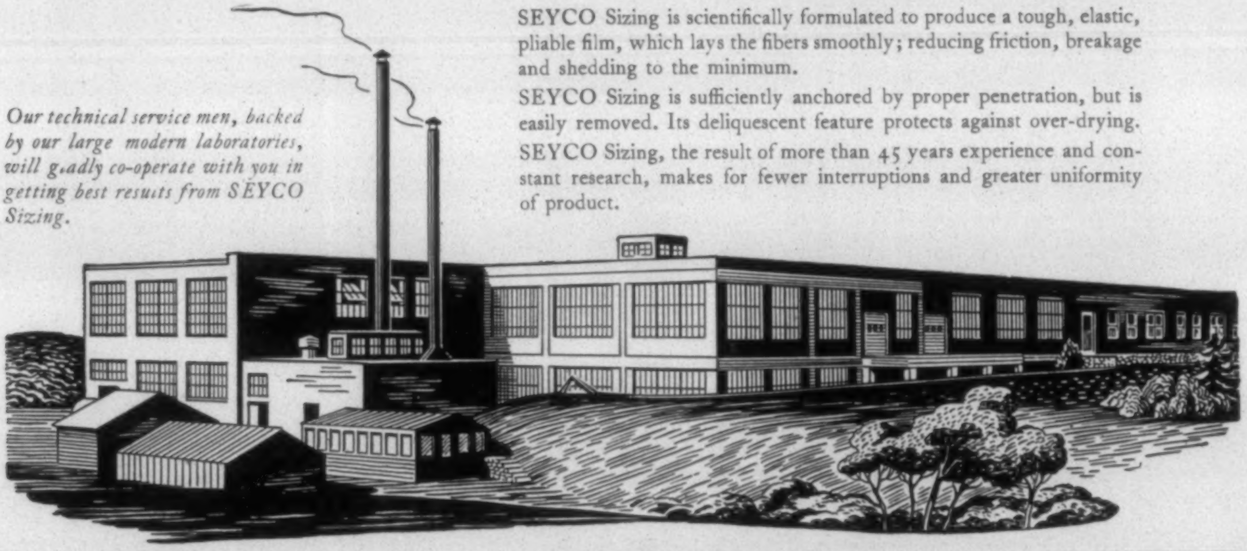

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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part Four – Preparatory Equipment

LUMPS in the size mixture are a very common source of much trouble in the slashing, weaving and finishing departments. Most of these lumps are formed in the cooking kettles. These kettles, also the storage kettles, should be tilted slightly towards the side to which the drainage pipes are attached. But even then a certain amount of size will become congealed in the bottom of the kettles—because of its viscous nature—when the size is being transferred from the cooking to the storage kettles. After this procedure the outlet valve from the cooking to the storage kettle should be closed and a sufficient amount of hot water (from the hot water container previously mentioned) put into the cooking kettle, with agitators operating, to pick up the congealed size and hold it in suspension until it can be run out through the sewerage line. This congealed size left in the bottom of the cooking kettles is the source from which most all of the lumps in the size mixture come.

The congealed lumps will become mixed and suspended throughout the water when it is put into the kettle for a new cooking of size and when the powdered starch is added some of the starch granules will adhere to these lumps. When steam is turned into the mixture the outer portions of the starch, sticking to the lumps, will become gelatinized, sealing in some of the starch granules surrounding the lumps, and then they can never be put into solution with the mixture; therefore, they will be carried to the storage kettle and will pass from there into the size box where they will be picked up at intervals and carried up to the point of squeeze between the squeeze rolls and the copper size rolls. At this point the lump will be pressed onto the outer surface of the yarn, and this will cause yarn breakage at the lease rods on the slasher and on the looms, and the cloth made from this yarn will be very low quality. These lumps pressed onto the warp yarn are commonly referred to as hard size.

The lumps mentioned above constitute a big majority of all lumps formed in the size mixture and they are the ones that do most of the irreparable damage because they consist of some powdered and some gelatinized uncooked and undissolved starch. However, some lumps and flakes of hard size are formed in pipe lines leading from the cooking kettles to the storage kettles, and from the storage kettles to the size boxes. All of these pipes should be well insulated, because the size will congeal very quickly in the pipe lines if they are not insulated. All the pipe lines leading from the cooking kettles through the size pump and into the sewerage should be washed out clean with hot water after each batch of size is cooked. This is very important because the size will collect in the crevices inside the pump housing and become congealed, forming lumps that will break loose occasionally and be carried to the storage kettle and then on into the size boxes. Lumps will not form in the storage kettles provided the size contained therein is kept at a temperature above the gelatinizing point.

After size has been cooked and the temperature is allowed to drop low enough to allow it to become congealed, or change from a fluid gum to a paste-like substance, it cannot ever be put back into solution retaining its former viscous, adhesive qualities. The fluid gum will become partly solidified and will cling together, separating more or less from the water, and if heat and agitation is applied it can be broken up and held in suspension, but the mixture will be a flakey-like substance, losing all its penetrating qualities, and will be pasted on the outer surface of the yarn, rendering the yarn harsh and raspy, destroying the elasticity of the yarn, and of course increasing the breakage and lowering the efficiency in the weave room, thus producing poor quality cloth.

Some congealed size is formed in the pipe lines leading from the storage kettles to the size boxes. These pipe lines should be especially well insulated. Even then trouble will be encountered unless certain precautions are taken. When the size boxes are filled, and the slashers started, the size should flow through these feed lines, and the size boxes, and back to the storage kettle continually until the size boxes are emptied and the slashers stopped.

Some contend that if the size is allowed to flow through the pipe lines and size boxes continually it will thin the mixture down. This has not been my experience. Under certain conditions this could be true but if the feed and return pipe lines are well insulated, and the steam entering the size boxes well trapped, the evaporation from the open size boxes will compensate for the condensation of the steam in the size box. The size should be allowed to flow through the pipe line and the size box while the slasher is stopped to change sets, or to remove the empty beams and replace them with full ones. If the steam and the inflow of the size into the size box is cut off while the set is being changed some partly congealed size will form in the pipe lines and the size box, and this destroys the viscous nature and the penetrating qualities of the size. Size of this nature will have a flakey or milky appearance when it is carried up from the size box by the yarn onto the copper size roll.

Another big advantage of this constant flow of the size is that a constant level of the size mixture can easily be maintained. This is absolutely necessary if a uniform application and penetration of the size is obtained. It becomes necessary to vary the size level in the boxes in order to obtain the desired results when different yarn numbers, or light and heavy sheets of yarn, are being run. To maintain this constant size level in the box, the size should flow into the box from the feed line at one end and out at the opposite end. This will insure fresh size flowing through the size box at all times, and will keep the mixture equalized. If the size flows in and out at the same end of the box the mixture will become unequal in its viscous nature, because the freshly cooked size will always be predominant at the inflow end of the size box. (More will be said about the size level later.)

Slasher Creels

The section beams from the warpers, or warper beams, are placed in the slasher creels behind the slasher. There are three types of slasher creels in use: the upright creel, the horizontal creel and the magazine creel. The upright creel is the one most generally in use. It has some advantages and some disadvantages. It has the advantage of saving some floor space, because the beams are placed in a staggered position in the creel, permitting half of the beams to be placed in running position above the other half. On the upright creel the yarn, beginning at the second beam from the back, is run under and over all the other beams, as shown in Fig. 6. This is not a desirable condition, as most of the weight, or braking, must be applied to the back beam. With the yarn being pulled over and under its acts as a braking aid to all the beams except the back one.

The braking arrangement to prevent the over-running of the beams when the slasher is stopped off is usually applied by extending a rope around the beam head, in the groove provided, with the desired weight attached to one end of the rope. The other end of the rope is attached to the cross braces at the bottom of the creel. As more weight must be applied to the back beam than the others there will naturally be more stretch in the yarn from this beam, and yarn should never be put under excessive strain or tension through any process when it can be avoided. On fine numbers, or light sheets of yarn, the stretch will be much greater than on heavier numbers or heavier sheets. This is readily apparent when the beams are run empty. If all the beams contain the same yardage, when full, usually the back beam will contain considerable yardage of yarn when the others are run empty. The beam should pull against the tied down end of the rope friction around beam head. This is a positive brake, and will stop the beam from turning immediately when the slasher is stopped off. If the rope is reversed and the beam allowed to pull against the swinging weight, attached to the rope, the forward motion of the beam will lift the weight momentarily and allow the yarn to slacken off when the slasher is stopped off and this will cause yarn breakage when the yarn reaches the lease rods in front of the slashers before being placed onto the loom beam. If the yarn is put onto the loom beam under a varying tension it will cause the woven fabric to be harsh and raspy at intervals, because the slack warp yarn will not interlace evenly with the filling yarn.

The correct, and incorrect way of arranging the rope and weight friction is shown in Fig. 7. This is another of the small items which contributes to good slashing that is too often overlooked. There are other types of braking arrangements for the warper beams used with the upright creel, but the one mentioned above is the one most generally in use, and it is simple and economical when used correctly. If the rope and weights are arranged as shown in Fig. 7, very little weight attached to the ropes will be required. This is desirable because it will prevent excessive wear on the ropes and also prevent excessive stretch of the yarn.

As previously stated, the yarn, beginning on the second

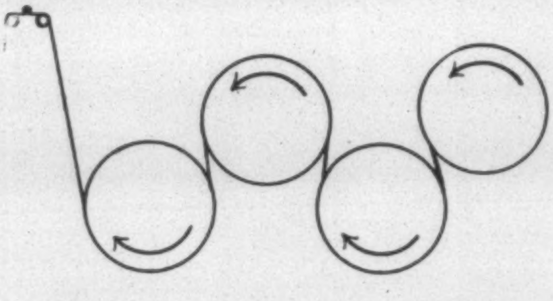


Fig. 6

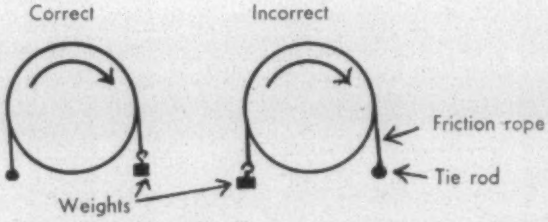


Fig. 7

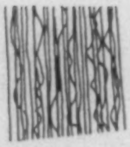


Fig. 8

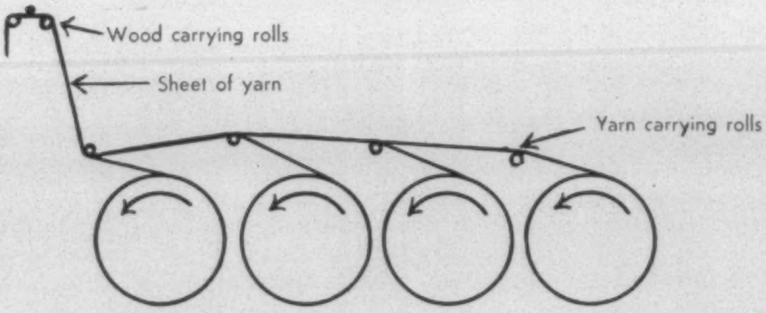
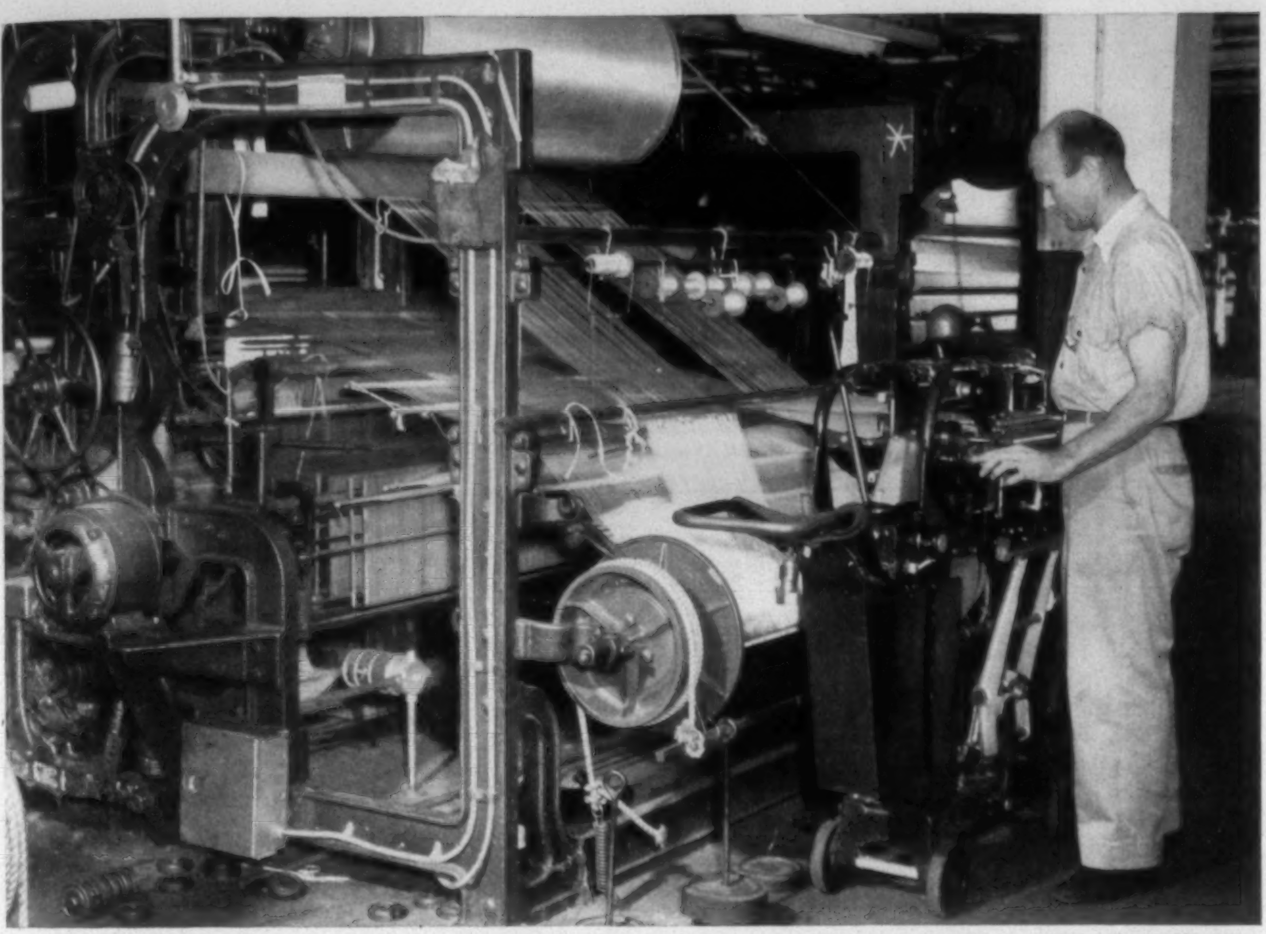


Fig. 9



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT CHENEY BROS., MANCHESTER, CONN.

BARBER-COLMAN PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE SAVES OVER 14 HOURS WARP REPLENISHMENT TIME ON VELVET LOOM

Velvet looms, and other looms operating on similar principles, offer complications to the problem of warp replenishment because two or more warps are involved as well as an elaborate set-up through the harness and drop wires. The Barber-Colman *Portable* Warp Tying Machine has proved its adaptability to work of this type - - not only in doing a highly satisfactory job of tying-in, but doing it with a very substantial saving in time over other methods. The photograph above and the mill data at the right (from Cheney Bros., Manchester, Conn.) illustrate a typical example, showing a saving in down-time on the loom of over 14 hours or nearly two shifts. The Barber-Colman machine works directly in back of the loom, as pictured. The reed, harness, drop wires, and all adjustments are left undisturbed. Barber-Colman *Portable* Warp Tying Machines are available in a variety of types; see your Barber-Colman representative for specific recommendations to fit your needs.

DATA FROM THE MILL

MACHINE METHOD

Model LL Portable Warp Tying Machine
1 Operator — 1 Helper

Pile Warp	*Ground Warp*
Rayon	Rayon
3200 ends	7424 ends
125/50/2½ TT	50/20/25 TT
40" wide warp	40" wide warp
(Tying-in Time 50 min.)	(Tying-in Time 2 hrs.)

14 Harness
4 Banks of Drop Wires (open end)
Total Machine Tying-in Time — 2 hrs. 50 min.

MANUAL METHOD

Total Twisting-in Time — 17 hrs. 30 min.

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beam from the back, is run over and under the other beams. Consequently the pressure or pull from the yarn from all the beams will help to turn and deliver the yarn from all the beams in the creel, except the back beam. Friction is placed on the back beam at all times, as that is the only means of preventing the over-running of it and frictions are placed on a portion of the other beams, as a rule, but not all of them. Sometimes when the slasher is suddenly stopped, as is necessary on occasions, some of these beams will over-run and a slack sheet of yarn from these over-running beams will be placed within the entire sheet of yarn from all the beams, as shown in Fig. 8. This slack yarn will not become straightened out when the slasher is started because the pull from the yarn, partly wrapped around these beams, will start them turning and this slack yarn will be carried on into the size box and on through the slasher and onto the loom beam, causing the troubles already mentioned.

When using the upright creel, the back beam and all the bottom beams in the creel should have the rope and weight friction applied. The yarn from the bottom beams is run with the yarn from them partly wrapped around the top beams. If sufficient weight is applied to these bottom beams the yarn from them will provide sufficient tension on the top beams to prevent them running over when slasher is stopped. The rope and weight friction is much easier to apply to the bottom beams than the top. The amount of weight attached to the rope friction should be determined by the number of the yarn and the number of ends contained in each warper beam.

Very often in the finishing department a bolt or cut of cloth will show up containing rough or harsh places at intervals. If one will examine these places under a glass it will be found that a portion of the warp threads will be slacker than the others, as shown in Fig. 8. These rough places in the cloth are caused by the slack threads not interlacing properly with the filling yarn. These slack threads in the warp will be pulled forward by the reed and when they are interlaced at the fel of the cloth they will stand or pucker up until the slackness is pulled out and the tension on them is equalized with the balance of the warp threads.

The difference to a great extent between a well-run mill, having a reputation for producing high quality fabrics, and a poorly run mill, consists of an accumulation of seemingly small things being looked after or neglected. In these articles we are trying to take the warp yarn, beginning at the warping process, and follow it through to the finished cloth. Along this route many small details are involved and the ultimate results obtained depend on how these details are looked after and handled. We are trying to cover everything that we know that will affect the quality of the woven fabric. We are trying to follow a procedure that will produce a first quality product.

The Horizontal Creel

The horizontal creel, shown in Fig. 9, considered from all angles, is the nearest approach to perfection in warper creels that I have seen in operation. It has one disadvantage when compared with the upright creel in that it requires about one-third more floor space for installation. But it has several advantages over the other creels, and when the floor space is available it will pay dividends in several ways to use this creel. It can be made at the mill very easily and economically, by using two by eight timbers anchored on upright pieces, made of the same material, the proper length to allow the beam heads to clear the floor sufficiently. The adjustable bearings used on the upright creels can be attached to the horizontal timbers. These bearings should be placed at intervals to allow about two inches clearance between the beam heads. The horizontal timbers can be braced, and held together, by one-inch stay rods extending from one side to the other. And of course the width of the creel is fixed, and can be held in perfect alignment, by the stay rods. Sufficiently heavy angle or channel iron can be used instead of the timbers if so desired.

The horizontal creel has the advantage of the warper beams being placed at a low level, allowing easy access to them for cutting laps and piecing up broken threads. The greatest advantage of this creel is that the delivery from each beam is actuated by the pull of the yarn from each individual beam. Each beam has its own braking arrangement. The rope and weight friction is the one most generally used. With this creel a uniform tension on the yarn can be maintained throughout the entire sheet of yarn from all the beams in the creel. This is a very desirable condition, as it will greatly decrease yarn breakage at the lease, or splitting rods on the slashers, reduce loom stoppage caused from slack threads and produce a more smoothly woven fabric. With this creel a friction should be placed on each one of the warper beams in the creel. Very little weight will be required on each beam, and if arranged as shown in Fig. 9 the beams will stop turning instantly when the slasher is stopped off. But if for any reason some of the beams should over-run and slacken the yarn, this slackness will be pulled out when the slasher is started, because the beam cannot start delivery of more yarn until all the slackness is pulled out.

The stretch on the yarn will be much more equal than on the upright creel, because each beam delivers its own sheet of yarn entirely independent of the other beams, or frictions on the other beams. Therefore, the beams will run empty much more uniformly, leaving much less wasted yarn from each set. When using the upright, or any creel where the yarn is delivered from the beams between the beam heads of other beams, it is necessary to place the wider beams in the front positions in the creel, and the narrower beams in the back positions to prevent rolled selvages, which will cause lots of trouble at the lease rods on the slasher and on the looms. When using the horizontal creel the selection of certain beams to be run in certain positions in the creel is not necessary, because the yarn from each beam is delivered up and over a roller that is above, and clears all the other beams and beam heads.

The lease strings are much easier to put in on the horizontal than the upright creel. Bad work from the warpers, in the form of high and low selvages, slack yarn on beams, and mixed yarn numbers run on the warper beams, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Part One of this series, can be handled satisfactorily on the horizontal creel without putting excessive stretch on the yarn. By placing the defective beams in the back position on the creel, and applying sufficient friction, the tension on the yarn from this beam can be equalized without damage to the yarn, due to the fact that the stretch is distributed over a much greater yardage than it would be on the upright creel. In Figs. 6 and 9, the

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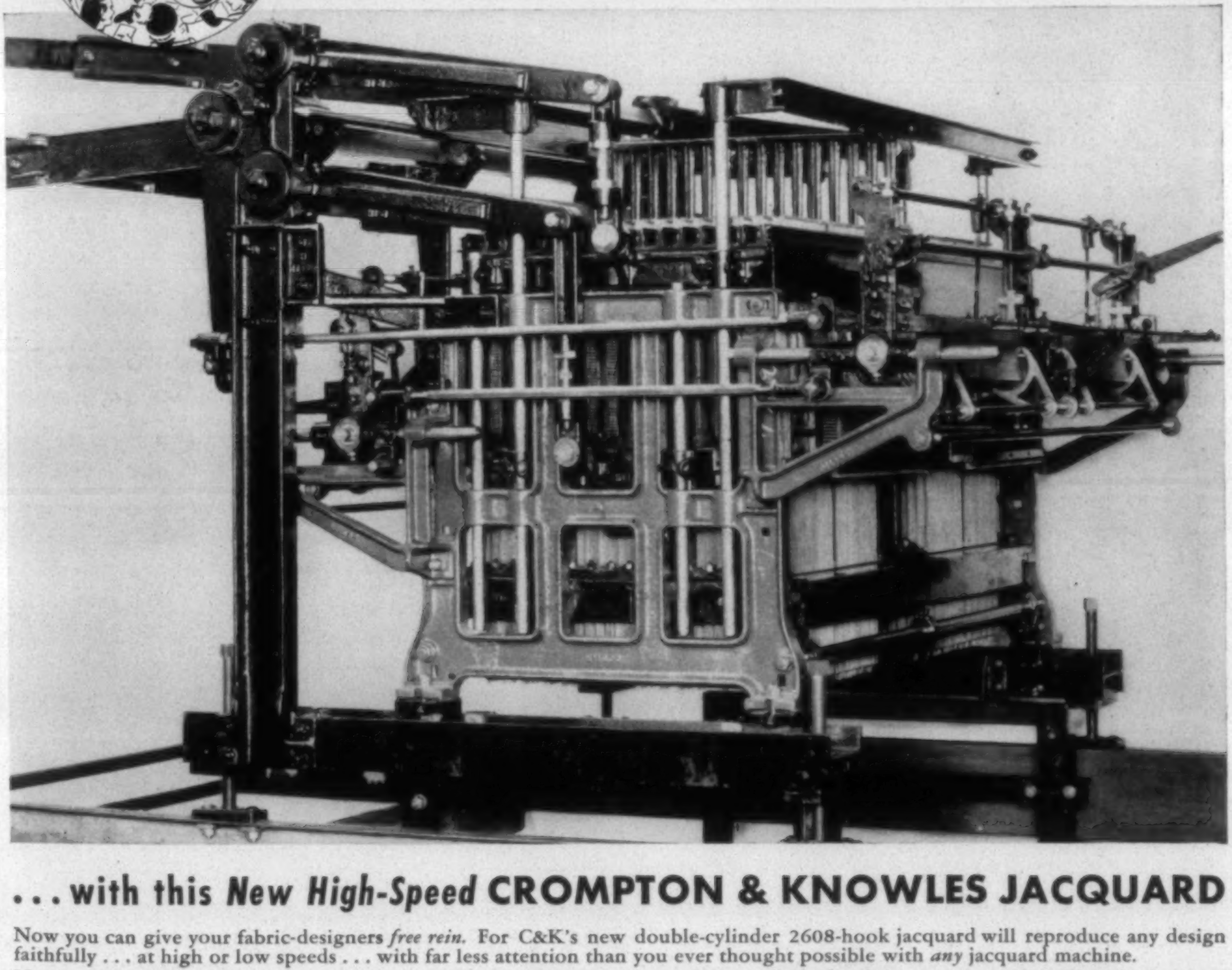

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upright creel and the horizontal creel, only four warper beams are shown. Of course a slasher set could be comprised of many more, or less beams. You will note that the carrying rolls in the horizontal creel vary in height. The rolls for the back and front beams should be the same height, but the rolls beginning at the second beam from the back should be elevated one inch higher than the roll back of it. This will allow the sheets of yarn from each beam to come together at each carrying roll and be delivered into the size box in a compact sheet. The carrying rolls for the front and back beams should be placed two inches higher than the top of the beam heads in the creel. You will also note that the yarn from all the beams passes under the front beam carrying roll. It passes from there over the two wood carrying rolls into the size box.

The Magazine Creel

The magazine creel is an assembly consisting of two identical creels, mounted on trucks and riding on metal tracks. When the beams run empty this creel is pushed to one side, and the loaded creel is pushed into running position, and the empty creel is loaded while the other one is being run out. This saves some time and will increase the production from the slashers, due to the fact that not as much time is required to change sets. It also saves some extra handling of the warper beams, as sometimes the beams can be brought straight from the warpers and loaded on the waiting creel. This magazine creel can be bought in either the upright or the horizontal types.

We now have the yarn up to the size box, and in the next article the application of the size mixture will be covered, along with handling of the yarn through the slasher.

Schneider Mills — New From The Ground Up

OPERATIONS have begun at the new, ultramodern, rayon weaving plant of Schneider Mills, Inc., recently completed at Taylorsville, N. C. Structural and equipment details which have prompted the plant to be called one of the most modern in the South include emergency lighting, a Barber-Colman drawing-in machine and Thermopane windows.

The plant, which covers 90,000 square feet, was designed by Biberstein & Bowles of Charlotte, N. C. The walls of the building are of manganese spot tile and it is finished on the inside in ceramic tile. All floors are covered with grease-proof asphalt tile and the mill interior and machinery are painted in dynamic colors especially suggested by Du Pont paint engineers who selected these colors for safety and eye comfort.

The modern structure was designed to house 458 64-inch Draper XD looms and supplementary equipment and to provide for an efficiently arranged system for motor transport of materials to and products from the mill. The loading docks are completely inclosed within the building and two electrically operated Moesch-Edwards doors provide roll-up steel entrances.

Situated about one mile from Taylorsville, on the Wilkesboro highway, the plant is built well back from the highway on landscaped grounds. Concrete walks and drive combined with spacious parking grounds add to the attractiveness of the striking design of the building. An underground sprinkler system has been built to keep the lawn attractive.

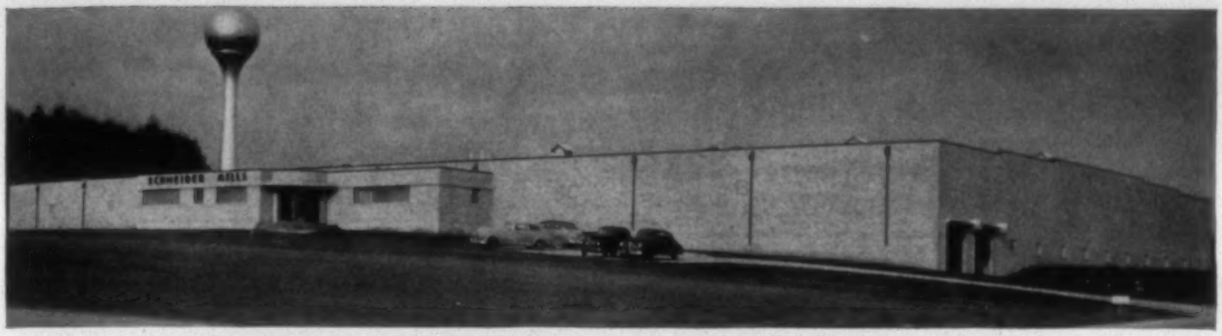
The mill offices are attractive, as well as practical. Located in the left wing of the building, they are finished in walnut paneling with floors of decorated tile. Most of the office furniture is metal in modern design. The offices are air conditioned by Worthington refrigeration equipment installed by Bahnson. The plant itself is air conditioned by evaporative cooling from a Bahnson cooling and humiduct system; the basic temperature being 80° F. and relative humidity 74 per cent.

The new Schneider plant has its own water supply, fire protection and sewage system. The R. D. Cole spherical water tank, which has a 75,000-gallon capacity, has attracted much attention because of its golf-ball-on-tee design. Only two other mills in the United States have this type of tank, it is reported. An auxiliary fire protection system with a 250,000-gallon capacity is under construction. A Cleaver-Brooks oil-burning unit generates steam.

Four 100-watt tubes, giving 50 foot-candles on the loom lay, have been installed over each pair of looms. An automatic, emergency lighting system is installed in each department, as well as in the boiler room, warehouse and office. All equipment is cemented to the floor on Felters' Unisorb one-half-inch pads.

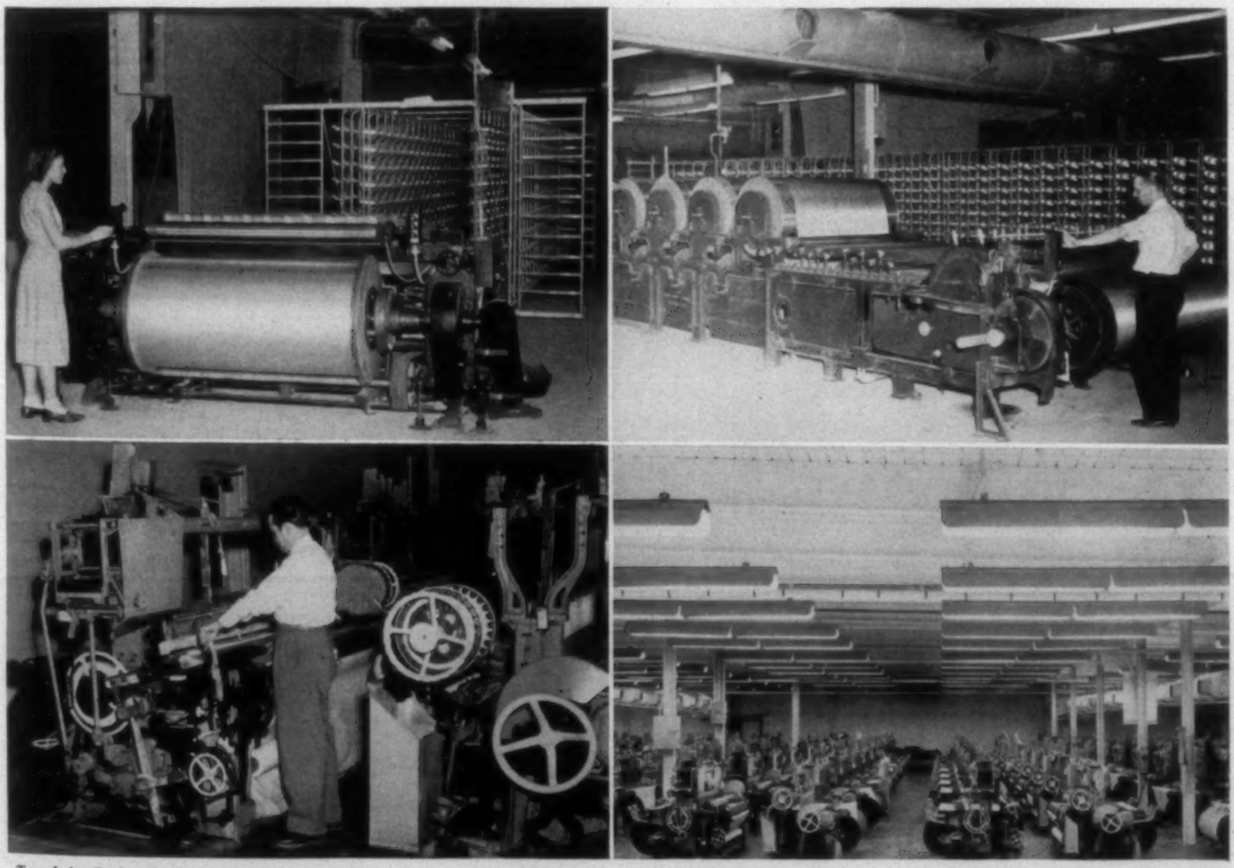
Left, B. T. Gladden, superintendent and manager of Schneider Mills, Inc.; *right*, Isadore Schneider, president.

The Taylorsville plant manufactures 75 to 100-denier yarns into high-quality voile crepes that other plant units will finish, cut and sew into lingerie. The Cocker warpers use outside-sheet Sipp-Eastwood creels. Creels are ten rows high and 44 rows long. When four-pound cones are used, the creels hold 880 ends. Warps are slashed on a Cocker slasher which has seven 60-inch cylinders and a creel for up to 16 30-inch diameter warper beams. The last cylinder of the slasher is run cold. Size box temperature is 180° F. and that of the back cylinder, on 75-denier warps, is 190° F., and those of the next five cylinders 180° F. The d. c. variable-speed unit attached to the machine maintains an



Front view of the new Schneider plant shows its modern design and the golf-ball-on-tee water tank.

Left, one section of quilling department showing Whitin-Schweiter automatic quillers; *center,* creel tending; *right,* cloth inspecting.



Top left, Cocker high-speed warper; *top right,* the seven-can slasher; *lower left,* Robert Paine, overseer of weaving, at one of the Draper XD looms; *lower right,* view of a section of the weave room.

average of 27 yards per minute. Brown Instrument Co. controls are employed. The cloth room is equipped with Hermas Machine Co. units.

Most of Schneider Mills' new equipment has been installed and is in operation, but an 86-inch Barber-Colman FSH warp drawing-in machine is to be installed. Two warp trucks will be used with the system. The mill will employ approximately 300 persons when it gets in full production. An additional weave room is now being added. The plant has attained one-third of its production potential at the present time.

Officers of Schneider Mills, Inc., are Isadore Schneider, president, who succeeded his late father, Samuel Schneider, in 1944; Nathan Lipshitz, secretary; B. T. Gladden, superintendent; and Harold Bloch and Albert Schneider. The firm operates other plants at Blakely, Pa., and Holyoke, Mass. President Schneider is a graduate of Clemson College, and Mr. Gladden previously was production manager for Frank Ix & Sons, Inc., at Charlottesville, Va., before that was connected with Burlington Mills Corp. at Alta Vista and Covington, Va., and Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C.

Danish Machine Ties 18,000 Knots An Hour

Among textile machinery currently being exported by Denmark is a tying machine for use in weaving mills which is claimed to be capable of tying 18,000 knots in an hour. A Danish textile mill has carried out five tests with machine-tying, using the new tying machine manufactured by the Titan works. In these tests, warps of 4,080 threads each were tied. The average time during which the looms were out of use while the tying machine was at work was an hour and 21 minutes. With hand-tying it would have taken about six hours for each loom.

The Danish tying machine, which is easy to work, carries out many operations in fractions of a second. Each time, for example, that it ties a warp of artificial silk threads at a speed of five knots per second, it has one second in which to do the following. It separates five pairs of threads (five from the old warp and the five corresponding threads from the new one), draws the corresponding threads together, cuts them, ties them, and arranges the threads in a row to prevent them from getting disarranged.

Not the least interesting feature of the machine is that, despite the great speed at which it works, it has time, simultaneously, to check its own tying. It controls that there are always two threads in each knot. Should it, for any reason, have caught up on one thread instead of two, it continues automatically to seek for the missing thread until it has found it—whereupon it continues the tying.

The Titan tying machine was invented by Svend Fleischer. The perfecting of the machine to the reliable universal machine it is today, however, took more than ten years of further experimenting and re-designing. Immediately it appeared it attracted widespread attention. The professor of textile technology at the Technical University of Denmark, in a book on weaving, wrote that in his opinion the Fleischer warp-tying machine was the finest Danish invention in the textile industry; and the machine is now in use in weaving mills all over the world.

List Advantages Of Hot Air Slasher Dryer

Unless its engineers feel that operations can be speeded up 50 per cent and warp quality improved, McConnell Sales & Engineering Corp. of Birmingham, Ala., will not install one of its hot air slasher dryers in a mill, according to Edwin P. Cook, an official of the firm. The firm sends its engineers to a plant interested in the slasher, secures the necessary data and makes its recommendations.

"From experience gained from drying over five million pounds of yarn, we claim that fuel costs are considerably less," Mr. Cook asserts. "We estimate that it costs about 26 cents to dry 100 pounds of rayon, using 18-cents-per-gallon bottled gas. Any practical speed can be maintained on these machines. Due to limitations of size boxes, however, take-off heads and creels, we find that a speed of from 50 to 75 yards a minute is the most practical. These speeds can be maintained, regardless of the number of ends being run. On our latest slashers we control temperatures, rather than speed, in order to get constant drying. By using sturdy, highly sensitive instruments, we keep the moisture content of the yarn to a variation of less than one per cent."

Other claims made by Mr. Cook in connection with the unit follows:

1. A rounder, smoother yarn is produced. Proof of this is that shedding at the splitter rods has been decreased to a considerable extent. Under microscopic examination, it is found that the yarn is rounder and has fewer uncontrolled fibers than that dried on conventional steam cylinder slashers.
2. On fine yarns, 30s or finer, we have found that there is a limit of travel without support if rolling is to be eliminated. The rolls in this dryer, therefore, are spaced so that no rolling of yarn occurs.
3. Size pick-up on rolls has completely been eliminated through use of proper distribution of heat.
4. In some cases, temperatures as high as 400° F. are used. In case of doffing or stoppages for other reasons, this temperature is instantly dropped, so that there is no danger of scorched yarn. Even at this temperature, it is possible for the operator to go inside the oven within two minutes after stoppage.
5. The dryers are fully insulated. By keeping the inside of the oven under a slight vacuum, there is little heat escape. Maintenance costs are practically nil.

New Loom Trends Explained To Group

The latest trends in woolen and worsted weaving equipment, the use of light metals such as aluminum and magnesium and the development of electronic controls, was discussed recently by Elliott A. Santon, assistant in charge of woolen and worsted machinery development at Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Inc., Worcester, Mass., before the first general meeting of the newly-organized Ottawa Valley Textile Association at Almonte, Ont.

Mr. Santon told the group of the latest C. & K. development in the S6 loom, a silk and rayon loom operating at 172 picks per minute and equipped with a vacuum filling in control. He revealed that his firm is now trying to develop this same control for a woolen and worsted loom. He also showed slides of the 540-inch type F2 felt loom which is capable of weaving cloth 524 inches wide.

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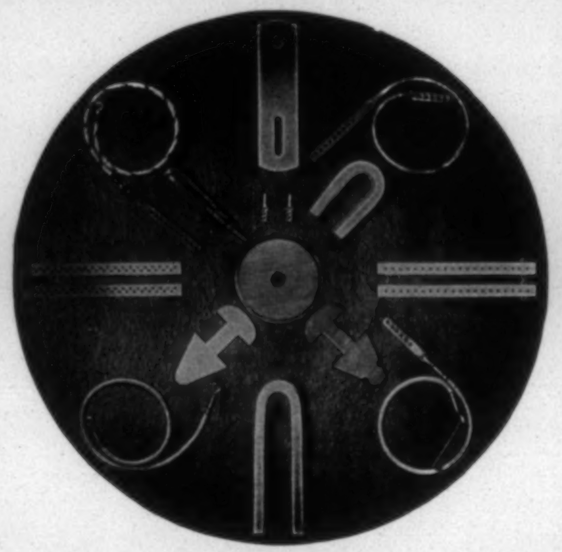

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Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Trends In Fabric Processing - III

By FRANCIS TRIPP, B. Sc., M. S., Ch. E., Head of Chemistry Department, New Bedford (Mass.) Textile Institute

IN the continuous bleaching process the major portion of the sizing material and most of the dirt are removed in pre-treatments and this leaves the fabric in a more receptive condition for the continuous scour and bleach which follows.

The essential steps in the continuous scour and bleach process are (1) saturation of the cotton fabric with caustic plus a detergent; (2) squeezing fabric so that it retains 100 per cent by weight or less of caustic soda solution; (3) heating the fabric to 212° F. by the aid of steam and holding the goods in an enclosed chamber J-box at this temperature for at least one hour; (4) washing the fabric through washers to remove the saponified waxes and other emulsified impurities; (5) saturating the fabric with an alkaline hydrogen peroxide solution containing sodium silicate and weak caustic soda; (6) squeezing fabric to a point where it holds 90 to 100 per cent of its weight of the above peroxide solution; (7) heating the fabric by means of steam to a temperature of 210° F. and passing it into a second J-box where it moves along gradually so that it is in the chamber for approximately 1½ hours; (8) hot water wash; (9) dry by suitable means.

In the first step of the continuous process the fabric is saturated with two per cent caustic soda solution containing a good detergent. The concentration of the detergent being 0.3 per cent by volume.

The saturation of the goods is one of the essential steps of the continuous bleaching process and uniform results can be obtained only if the fabric is uniformly impregnated with the chemical solutions. It is good practice to determine the chemical concentration in the saturators and also the per cent saturation of the cloth.

(1) *Total alkali in the caustic soda saturator*—determined by titrating a ten-cc. sample of the caustic solution with 1 normal sulphuric acid using Methyl Orange as an indicator.

(2) *Total alkali in the peroxide saturator*—take ten-cc. sample by pipette and add it to a 250 cc. Erlenmeyer flask, add Methyl Thymol Blue or Brom Cresol purple indicator and 25 cc. of distilled water. Titrate with .1 normal sulfuric acid until the end point is reached. The solution changes from purple to yellow when the end point is reached. If both caustic soda and sodium silicate are used in the peroxide saturator the end point reached shows the composite figure of both of these alkalies. By determining the feed rate of both the stock caustic soda solution and the stock silicate of soda solution then it is possible to establish the ratio between these two alkalies and therefore calculate the per cent of each. For calculation purposes one pound of caustic soda is equal to 7.4 pounds of silicate of soda.

(3) *Concentration of peroxide in the saturator* — the strength of commercial solutions of hydrogen peroxide is generally expressed in the volume of oxygen which they are capable of yielding. The usual volumes are: 100 volume and 130 volume. The relation between "volumes" and percentage of hydrogen peroxide is as follows: 100 volume hydrogen peroxide liberates 100 volumes of oxygen and contains 27.5 per cent of hydrogen peroxide; 130 volume hydrogen peroxide contains 35 per cent hydrogen peroxide.

The method generally used to determine hydrogen peroxide is by titration with .1 normal potassium permanganate. This method depends upon the reaction

$$2\ KMnO_4 + 4\ H_2SO_4 + 5\ H_2O = 2\ KHSO_4 + 2\ MnSO_4 + 8\ H_2O + 5O_2$$

Take a ten-cc. sample of the saturator solution, dilute it with approximately 300 cc. of water, add ten cc. of 25 per cent sulfuric acid solution and titrate with .1 N potassium permanganate. When a permanent light pink color is seen the end point is reached. Each cc. of .1 N potassium permanganate is equal to .0017 grams of hydrogen peroxide.

The amount of chemicals used depends upon the type of goods being run and the grade of cotton the formula being established in each mill for the type of goods bleached. Generally speaking, it is desired to have the fabric contain a smaller amount of a more concentrated chemical solution rather than a larger amount of less concentrated solution. Better whites are produced with more concentrated solutions, and for this reason it is desired to have the fabric pick up less than 100 per cent of its weight of solution.

All of the chemicals used in the scouring and bleaching are based on weight of fabric being processed and the speed of the fabric through the saturators and J-boxes (steam chambers). As an example, if it is found that two per cent caustic soda is needed in the saturation of the fabric for the first steam treatment and the cloth is to travel through the range at the rate of 50 pounds per minute or 3,000 pounds per hour, this means that the cloth will take away 60 pounds of caustic soda per hour. This amount of caustic soda must be supplied to the saturation per hour and if the cloth is being squeezed as it leaves the saturator so as to hold its own weight of liquor then the 60 pounds of caustic is supplied to the saturator dissolved in 356 gallons of water. Likewise for the peroxide saturation in the second steaming if 0.1 per cent caustic soda, one per cent silicate of soda and 0.8 per cent hydrogen peroxide 35 per cent is needed, then this means that the saturator must be supplied with three pounds of caustic, 30 pounds of sodium silicate and 24 pounds of peroxide per hour.

These chemicals are dissolved in mixing tanks in the right amount of water and fed to the saturators in correct amounts. In the case of direct chemical feeding, proportioning pumps are used, and this eliminates the preparation of stock solutions. Changes in chemical feeding can be made quickly as the length of the stroke of the piston and the number of strokes per minute are the factors that control the feeding rate and concentrated chemicals can be used.

Whether the Du Pont, Becco or Mathieson steamer is used the function is the same, namely, to heat the cloth containing the chemicals to a temperature near 212° F. and to hold this temperature while the cloth passes through the steamer in the desired time most generally between one and two hours. The Du Pont steam unit heats the cloth before it goes into the top of the J-box. The heating unit on the Du Pont steamer is essentially two vertical stainless steel tubes about 20 feet long with a power driven roll near the top inlet of one tube, and idler roll midway between the openings of the bottom of the tubes and a power-driven roll at the top outlet of the second tube.

The Becco unit heats the fabric after it has passed into the enclosed J-box or "J-chute." The cloth runs from the saturator and squeezer over a reel to a plaiting mechanism and is piled into the top of the J-box. As the cloth is fed into the top of the J-box it is piled evenly layer on layer and makes up a great bulk that is moving slowly through the box. As it moves down the J-box it passes several inlets from which steam is constantly flowing. The steam penetrates across the width of the big bulk and heats it to a temperature of 210° F. to 212° F. It heats it uniformly and quickly. The J-box is insulated so the cloth holds this temperature for the duration of time it is in the box and the action of the heat on the chemicals that were impregnated into the fabric performs the desired scouring and bleaching.

Both the Becco and Du Pont continuous peroxide bleaching units process fabric in the rope form, and also they have units that process fabric in open width. It is up to the discretion of the management of a plant to select the type of unit it figures will perform best on the construction of cloth that is generally processed.

Mathieson Chemical Co. has a continuous bleaching unit that employs the open width only. It is entirely different in physical construction from the Du Pont and Becco J-box type but chemically it performs the same function as the above mentioned types.

The Mathieson unit makes use of a stainless steel conveyor belt that travels through a long, enclosed chamber. This chamber is filled with steam which heats the saturated fabric to a temperature of 210° F. The fabric is saturated with the chemical solutions for scouring and for bleaching much the same way as in the other two systems. The fabric then is plaited in ripples or waves onto the travelling belt and is conveyed through the chamber while the steam heats the fabric and makes the chemicals perform their function. The length of the steam chamber is 60 feet and the goods, after passing through the impregnating padder at the rate of 100 yards per minute, are drawn into the steam unit. But before it reaches the conveyor belt it passes in front of a series of steam jets which makes it billow out and fall onto the belt in loose folds. The cloth is piled or rippled onto the belt about a foot high. The belt travels about two feet per minute.

The time of steaming can be changed as types of fabric vary and after processing several lots the maximum speed can be judged. The Mathieson method lays great emphasis on a good alkaline steaming and advocates hot washing of the goods the moment they come out of steam chamber before they cool off. A typical formula for alkaline impregnation is as follows:

5%	Caustic Soda
0.5%	Igepon T
0.1%	Nekal N. S.
0.3%	Textone

The above formula is percentage solution and is not based on the weight of the cloth. The Textone is a Mathieson product known technically as sodium chlorite ($NaClO_2$). Igepon T and Nekal N. S. are the General Dyestuff Co. detergent and wetting agent, respectively. The Textone acts as a starch solubilizer in the above case but it can act as a bleaching agent if used with hypochlorite of soda and also as a bleaching agent if used with acetic acid.

As is the case with the Du Pont and Becco units, if continuous scouring and bleaching is desired using the Mathieson unit, then two separate have to be set up in tandem with washing compartments and saturator between the scouring unit and the bleaching unit. Some small plants have just a single unit and scour goods on one shift and then take them back on the next shift and use the same unit as the bleaching unit. This is economical from the standpoint of initial cost of machinery and in many cases is all that is needed to keep up good production.

As mentioned above, all three have open width type units and it is up to the management of various finishing plants to decide whether the rope type or open-width type is most suitable for their particular needs. Heavy goods, cotton poplins, some cotton twills are best processed in open width if they are to be subsequently dyed. Any fabric that has a tendency to show crush marks and creases when it is dyed should be processed open width. Many dyeing troubles can be avoided by the open width method of processing.

The Mathieson steamer makes use of either peroxide, hypochlorite activated Textone or acid Textone for bleaching. In the hypochlorite-activated Textone bleach the solution used to impregnate the goods is sodium hypochlorite (chemic) and Textone in the ratio of 1.5 to 1 on the available chlorine basis. The solution is buffered with sodium bicarbonate and soda ash to a pH of 9.3. The goods are saturated, squeezed and passed through the steamer in one-half hour at the temperature of 120° F. to 160° F. The goods come out a good white and degradation of the cellulose is at a minimum. This process allows great latitude in regard to temperature of bleaching.

If Textone is used in the steamer for bleaching it has to be used on the acid side and acetic acid is generally used to render the solution acid. It is also desirable to add a detergent to this acid-Textone mixture. Igepon, Nacconal or Alrosol are good detergents to use. The padding solution contains two per cent acetic acid, 0.25 per cent Textone and 0.3 per cent synthetic detergent. The steaming is kept at 210° F. After bleaching, the fabric is washed in the open width and is ready for subsequent processing.

The chemical re-actions of both the hypochlorite activated Textone and acid Textone bleach are as follows:

$$2\,NaOCl + 2\,NaClO_2 \longrightarrow 2\,ClO_2 + NaCl + Na_2O$$

$$5\,NaO_2Cl + 4\,HCl \longrightarrow 4\,ClO_2 + 5\,NaCl + 2\,H_2O$$

The activity of the chlorite bleach is determined by the rate the chlorine dioxide is liberated. This increases as the pH is decreased or the temperature of the solution is increased, also if the concentration is increased. It has been proven that using Textone in excessive concentrations beyond the realm of any commercial practice and pH of three at boiling temperature that no degradation of the cellulose takes place. As far as damaging goods by bleaching is concerned Textone is nearly foolproof.

In types of processing other than the continuous steamer methods when it is desired to conduct the scour and bleach at the same time then Textone is the ideal bleaching agent. Care must be taken not to add too much acetic acid to the bath as the main drawback is the liberation of chlorine dioxide which is evolved from the solution in the form of heavy lemon yellow gas.

This chlorine dioxide gas is very irritating to the nose and throat and should not be allowed to float through the room where the jigs or dye boxes are operating. Only certain types of goods lend themselves to scouring and bleaching simultaneously in the same bath. Spun rayons, some low-count rayon taffetas, loosely-woven cotton goods (if they do not contain to many motes) are some of the fabrics that can be scoured and bleached simultaneously. As stated above, the acid-Textone mixture performs the bleaching and one per cent of detergent based on the volume of scouring liquor should also be added. Temperature to be 160° to 180° F.

With the advent of continuous scouring and bleaching methods came new methods of checking the control of the process and also tests to determine the degree of chemical action or degradation of the fabric caused by the scouring and bleaching. It is now considered vital to have proper control methods of processing and chemical tests that tell exactly how the process is functioning. These will be dealt with at a later date.

Finishing Industry Outlook Called Uncertain

The textile finishing industry entered 1949 facing greater uncertainties than at any time within memory of most observers, according to G. D. Harrison, president of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, in an address Jan. 27 at the 35th annual meeting of the association in New York City. "There has always been a surplus of finishing capacity," Mr. Harrison observed, "and with the expansion of this capacity because of new plants recently erected and the streamlining of many old ones, I am fearful that competition for business will bring about an attempt to bear down on prices the like of which we have not seen for years."

Mr. Harrison cautioned those in the industry to know their costs and told members that they must not be stampeded into taking unprofitable business just to keep up volume. He revealed that in some cases where high priced goods are being held, there is an attempt to recover as much as possible of the difference in cost by claims. Claims, he stated, run into money because of the high cost of gray cloth.

Alice C. Moore, association secretary, reported that total yardage finished covering white, colors, black and prints reported to the association covering 1948 shows a decrease of three per cent compared to the total reported by the same companies covering 1947. Through about the first half of the year the over-all yardage figure did not show a total decrease for 1948, but performance during the last half brought the over-all figure down to show the decrease mentioned in the total volume for the year, Miss Moore said. She revealed that membership in the association increased during 1948 and now represents over 90 per cent of the capacity of finishing plants engaged primarily in the finishing of woven cotton fabrics.

Mr. Harrison, who is with the Lewiston, Me., division of Pepperell Mfg. Co., was re-elected president of the association. Other officers, all re-elected, include: William Berry of Riegel Textile Corp., New York, chairman of the board; A. G. Poor of Standard Bleachery & Printing Co., Carlton Hill, N. J., and S. M. Cone, Jr., of Cone Finishing Co., Greensboro, N. C., vice-presidents. Miss Moore continues as secretary and treasurer.

New Type Wrinkle Resistant Cotton Cord

Wrinkle resistant cotton cord which is also shrink resistant was shown by Avondale Mills for the first time at the National Wash Apparel Show in Chicago recently. Treated with American Cyanamid Co.'s Superset resin, the new cord is highly resilient and resists crushing, rumpling and wear-wrinkling, even under humid conditions, according to Robert W. Zabriskie of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., New York sales office for Avondale Mills. The finish is durable and the fabric may be safely washed or dry cleaned.

In order to insure exactly similar testing of treated and untreated fabrics, a certain number of dresses were made up with one half of treated fabric and the other of untreated. Experience with these dresses confirmed that the wrinkle resistant cord in contrast with the usual type of cord is not easily mussed and that when hung out for a period of time, the wrinkle resistant cord resumes its original fresh appearance. The untreated half of the dress was unwearable in appearance.

While methods of imparting wrinkle resistance to cotton cord have been known for some time, Avondale Mills spent over two years in perfecting this application of Superset resin to cord fabrics. Previous experiments which included a wide variety of finishes and formulas have resulted in weakening of the fabric, in an unpleasant hand or in a flattening of the cord weave. Thousands of yards of fabric were processed in the Avondale Mills in Sylacauga, Ala., and tested thoroughly, before the present highly satisfactory results were obtained. The new cord fabric is a weight that has been widely used in the past for men's wear but is rapidly growing in favor for women's wear as well. It is expected that these new qualities will considerably increase interest in cord fabric.

A five-year project to develop flame-proof fabrics was announced recently by officials of Columbia University, New York City. The project, jointly sponsored by the Quartermaster Corps of the Army and the Office of Naval Research, will be directed by Dr. James M. Church, associate professor of chemical engineering at the university. Dr. Church revealed that it is planned to incorporate various flame-proofing agents into nylon and other fabrics, instead of treating the fabrics externally. He said such methods would mean changing present production techniques if adopted generally by the industry.

10 YEARS
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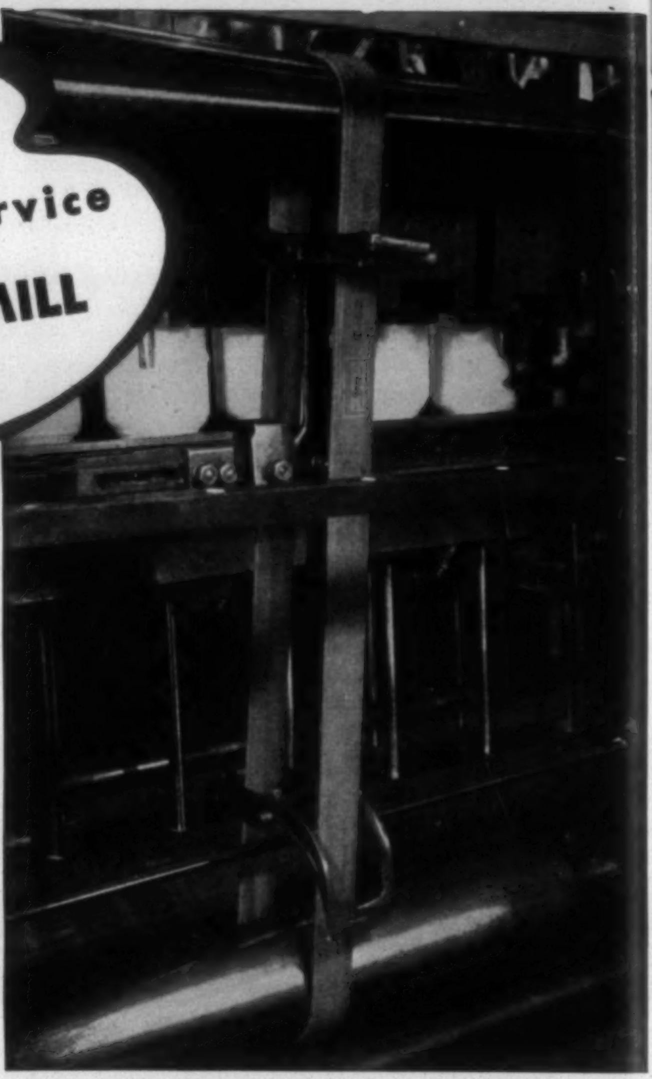

Actual photograph of belt after 10 years (note brand)

. . . a MANHATTAN story of *Condor* CONE BELTS that outlasted previous types 30 to 1

Mr. H. M. Zilahi, Superintendent-Manager of the Goldberger Spinning and Weaving Mills in Budapest, Hungary, is a staunch believer in Manhattan quality. We quote the key paragraphs from a letter he sent to Passaic—entirely unsolicited:

> *"Ten years ago I visited some cotton mills in the United States and heard about the advantages of the 'CONDOR' cone belt for the flyer frames.*
>
> *"The best type of our leather cone belts were running under our severe conditions (3 shifts, etc.) 3 months only.*
>
> *"In 1937, we fitted therefore our flyer frames with 'CONDOR' cone belts, and now the wonder: 90% of those 'CONDOR' belts are running till now. After 10 years of running (mostly 3 shifts) they are in good condition."*

During the war under pressure production, when the plant was bombed and its buildings badly damaged, Manhattan Condor Cone Belts came through to outlast the best previous types, 30 to 1. . . . And they are still in good shape, judging by the photographs that came from Budapest, (one of which is shown above).

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Ball Park Lighting Problems

By JAMES T. MEADOR

BY now mill men are turning their sights and ideas toward the coming baseball season and what it will mean for your particular mill's recreation program and for your textile league, especially in view of the benefits which your villagers and employees, as well as how much cash your team will earn for your recreational activities. You might be in any one of these four positions:

You may have a ball park lighting system with which you are satisfied, inasmuch as it is of the same class as all of the other parks in your circuit, and in addition is well-lighted by such standards. If you are in this position from where you can see both ends from the middle, you are indeed fortunately situated.

You may have a ball park that probably was originally lighted for softball playing, or for some other reason is inadequately lighted for regular hard ball playing; or, even doesn't come up to the amount of light that some of the other clubs in your circuit have, or are accustomed to playing under. In such a case, your own boys don't relish playing under their own lights, and the visiting clubs don't like to play at your park for the same reason.

You may have a ball park lighting system for baseball (hard ball) that is on a par with any one else's in your circuit. Later on—in the Fall—your local school board settles down on you for giving them a job on your football field lighting, and again you're on the well-known spot.

You may have a ball park good for daylight playing only, and no lighting facilities at all. From this point you can start from scratch to install a lighting system to suit your ideas as well as your pocketbook (which is also important).

You Have a Good Lighting System

Since you have a good lighting system, as good or better than any other on your circuit, you want to keep it that way so that you'll get full intensity of light from your floodlights delivered down onto your playing field.

The first thing to do is to clean out the reflecting surfaces (interiors) as well as the outsides of the floodlights with soap and water, then dry thoroughly. This should be done either if they are left out on the poles or are brought in for the Winter season and stored (which isn't at all necessary because they can take any kind of weather, and, besides, they take up too much storage space). If on the poles, one man wearing a safety belt can stand on the cross-arms and clean the reflectors by tilting them over backwards into the re-lamping position, and do it without disturbing the directional setting of the floodlight in its normal position. This treatment is the same for either porcelain-enameled or Alzak aluminum units.

At the same time your man on the cross-arm can determine approximately the life expectancy of the lamp by observing the *smoked* condition of the bulb. Some that have been used only a short time will not be so black, while most of those that have some age on them will be pretty well blacked up. At this point you should install new lamps of the proper type and voltage. By this I mean that they should be 1,500-watt, clear lamps for general lighting service, either soft glass (regular) or hard glass. (You'd better check on delivery of the latter before you buy and then be forced to wait, or else put in the regular type.) By voltage, I mean that the lamps should be rated 105 volts if you will use them on a system delivering approximately 115 volts, or 110 volts if your system will deliver approximately 120 volts. This means that while these lamps would be burned at an overvoltage of approximately ten per cent, they will deliver a 35 per cent increase in light output, even if their life is shortened by this overrating. If you'll do this your ball park lighting will be fully as good as it was when it was new, and you're off to another good season with everyone happy.

Your Lighting System Is Not So Hot

In this case you will want to supplement your present lighting arrangement with enough additional floodlights, with 1,500-watt, low-voltage lamps to bring your park up to the standard of your league, as well as replace the smaller floodlights as well as those that are "burned up" by the use of oversize lamps. Now, it seems that the standard for most of the textile leagues and associated clubs is a system of 120 floodlights, all 1,500-watt size, with the following number of lights per pole (see sketch of lighting layout):

Poles 1 and 2, 12 floodlights each
Poles 3 and 4, 24 floodlights each
Poles 5 and 6, 12 floodlights each
Poles 7 and 8, 12 floodlights each

Therefore, if you do not have sufficient floodlight units on these corresponding poles, you only need to add the necessary number of units to make up the above totals, along with cleaning and relamping the old fixtures with low-voltage lamps the same as you'd put in the new units. Then, with an aiming chart from the manufacturer of the lighting units, you can set all of your floodlights for the proper distribution of light on the playing field.

You Light Up Your Football Field

This is going to be easier than you thought, perhaps, especially if your outfield reaches out from home plate the usual distance, approximately 360 feet. As you can see from the sketch, the football field will lay just beyond the second base far enough to fully clear the diamond. And, at this point you need to consult a representative of the manufacturer of the lighting equipment for an aiming chart, for setting your floodlights to bear directly with even distribution on the playing field, which will make everyone you know very happy.

You Want To Fully Light Your Park

In this case you will need to call in a man who has a good record of experience in lighting ball parks (there is usually a good man in every community) and go over your problems with him, being sure to cover the following phases: lighting layout, floodlights (whether open or enclosed), lamps (hard or soft glass), poles and pole line hardware, guying, primary wiring, secondary wiring, grounding, and floodlight aiming chart.

LIGHTING LAYOUT—The lighting layout sketch shows the recommended locations for the floodlight poles and the positions in which the floodlight crossarms should be installed. Also included is a summary giving the distribution of the floodlights on the poles. This layout is in accordance with recommended standards of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

The positions of the poles can be moved somewhat if required by local conditions. This may change the distribution or type of floodlights which are required.

FLOODLIGHTS—The floodlights were designed especially for athletic field illuminations and have many special features which simplify the installation and maintenance of this equipment. The trunnion support arm allows the unit to be tipped back for easy relamping from the rear. The adjustable quadrant provides a positioning stop for resisting the floodlight at the original vertical adjustment.

The floodlights complete with hinged door and cover glass should be used to obtain the most effective illumination with lasting high efficiency and lowest maintenance costs. The enclosing door keeps the reflecting surface free from dust, dirt and bugs, and prevents lamp breakages due to driving rain or snow.

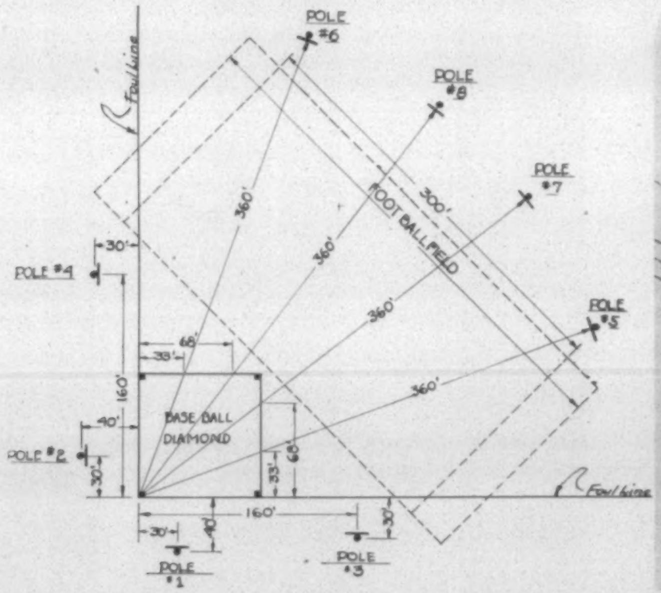
Where it is necessary to keep the initial cost at a minimum, the open-style floodlights without cover glass can be furnished, and the enclosing doors added the following year. In most cases, however, it is considered desirable to install the standard enclosed floodlights in the beginning, since the small additional cost is soon paid by the saving in lamps and the decreased cost of cleaning.

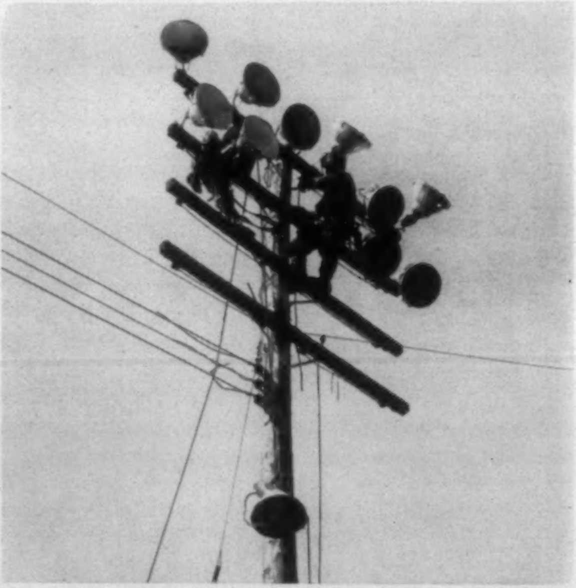
For this installation 120 floodlights are used, distributed on the floodlight poles as indicated on the lighting layout in sketch. The reflecting surface of the floodlight is of Alzak aluminum or porcelain enamel. The horizontal and vertical degree markings on the floodlight head and support arm make it possible to adjust the floodlights simply and easily in the daytime by means of the floodlight aiming chart.

LAMPS—The floodlights should be equipped with 1,500-watt, PS-52 bulb clear general lighting service lamps. Standard soft glass lamps can be used in enclosed floodlights. Hard glass lamps are recommended for use in open floodlights. Operation of the lamps at ten per cent above rated voltage is recommended to obtain 35 per cent increase in light output. Lamps rated at 110 volts should be operated at 121 volts and 105-volt lamps at 115.5 volts.

POLES—Eight floodlight poles are used. Poles 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 will have two floodlight cross-arms and Poles 3 and 4 will have four floodlight cross-arms. The minimum length of the floodlight poles should be 70 feet. Higher poles will give better lighting results and better vision to spectators and players. Poles 3 and 4 should be 75-foot poles or higher, due to the additional cross-arms mounted on them. Each floodlight cross-arm should be ten feet long for supporting six floodlights. In some cases an additional crossarm for use as a walk arm in servicing the floodlights is installed below the floodlight cross-arms.

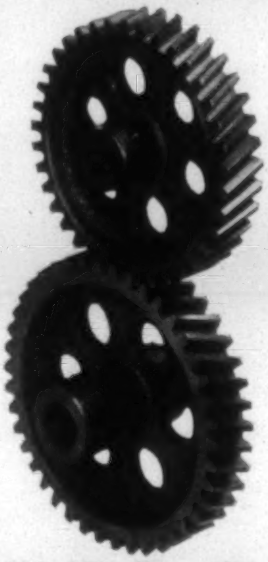
Each floodlight is attached to the cross-arm by a five-eighths by six-inch machine bolt. After the floodlight aim-





Photograph shows a close-up view of linemen making the installation of floodlights on Pole 4 which, like Pole 3, will carry 24 units, each having a 1,500-watt, low-voltage lamp. Note how the floodlight units may be turned upward for ease and convenience in relamping by men standing on the back sides of the cross-arms. These men are doing this work at approximately 70 feet above the ground. Also note the ring or circular guy wire spanning to Pole 6 on the right, and to Pole 2 on the left. One reflector is being hoisted to its cross-arm. Note, too, that the secondary wiring is being run high up on the pole, close to the cross-arms.

Custom Cut
GEARS



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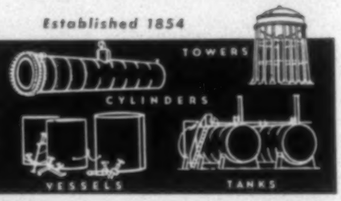

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ing adjustments are made, a nail is driven into the slot at the rear of each floodlight support bracket.

The service Poles 9 and 10 are 40-foot poles. These are sometimes placed directly at the ends of the foul lines against the fence, and painted white to serve as foul markers.

It is important that the floodlight cross-arms be installed in the correct positions. The cross-arms on Poles 1, 2, 3 and 4 should face parallel with the adjacent base line or foul line. The positions of the cross-arms on Poles 5, 6, 7 and 8 will depend upon the shape of the outfield. In many cases these cross-arms can be installed parallel with the outfield fence at each location.

GUYING—The recommended system of guying for the floodlight poles is quite secure, and this system, which employs a circular guy wire run around the field and connected to the top of each floodlight pole, will hold the floodlight poles absolutely rigid and will not allow swaying or twisting in any direction. It is not usually considered necessary to use guys on Poles 9 and 10. To offset the strain of the primary wiring, these poles are "raked" (inclined) about ten degrees against the pull of the wires. Extra guying is desirable in some cases, depending upon the pole locations height of poles, and other special local conditions. It may be desirable in some cases to run the circular guy so as to include the corner Poles 9 and 10. Extra front or back guys sometimes are added on floodlight poles.

PRIMARY WIRING—For the high-voltage power distribution around the field, a 2,300-volt system is used, employing No. 6 weather-proof wires run overhead from the entrance point to the poles upon which the transformers are mounted. The service entrance pole with the oil switch may be located on any side of the field where it is convenient to the power supply. A remote control oil switch can be used on this pole if desired, with the control switch located in the office or grandstand.

With three-phase distribution, phase one is run to Pole 3, phase two to Pole 4, and phase three to Poles 5 and 6, thus balancing the load within practical limits. Underground primary wiring, using 2,500-volt underground cable, is sometimes used, although it is more expensive than overhead wiring. It is desirable in some cases to install transformers on all eight of the floodlight poles and eliminate all secondary wiring between poles. This system allows the best voltage control and lowest voltage drop.

SECONDARY WIRING—For the low voltage secondary wiring from a transformer pole to an adjacent floodlight pole, a three-wire, 240-120-volt system is used, with three weather-proof wires.

GROUNDING—On all four transformer poles, grounds are installed for the primary lightning arrestors. The list of materials includes wire and hardware for installing a single ground on these poles for primary lightning arrestors, a secondary neutral, and transformer case through a proper gap. Local practice should be strictly followed, however, as to grounding. Where it is desired to keep the secondary neutral ground separate from the primary arrestor ground, an additional ground wire must be run on each of these four poles. For the ground No. 6 wire can be used.

FLOODLIGHT AIMING CHART—When the floodlights are installed, the floodlighting manufacturers will furnish a special detailed aiming chart for adjusting all of the floodlights by means of the horizontal and vertical degree markings on the floodlight head and support arm. By using this aiming chart, the floodlights may be easily adjusted in the daytime.

New Products Shown At Chicago Exposition

Nearly 25,000 engineers, architects, contractors, wholesalers, dealers and others interested in heating, ventilating and air conditioning showed considerable interest in the more than 300 exhibits at the ninth International Heating and Ventilating Exposition at the International Amphitheatre in Chicago, Jan. 24-28. An impressive array of exhibits occupied the entire main floor of the huge building—the largest event of its kind ever held. As in the case of past expositions, this industry-wide equipment preview was held under the auspices of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and in conjunction with its annual meeting.

Industrial applications of air conditioning are constantly expanding as the practical advantages of stabilized atmospheres in smoothing irregularities in production are more widely appreciated. Commercial interests are finding new economies in safeguarding against deterioration and spoilage of goods on display and in storage. Trends, as far as they were reflected in the exposition, accented four points of progress. In order of apparent accomplishment these are: improved distribution of heat, improved combustion and control, more finished design and increased variety of special units, attachments and appliances.

Local ventilation is stimulated by a number of new designs in fans, ventilators and coolers of the non-refrigerating type. Central forced air units for attachment to furnaces were numerous at the exposition, including those for selective application to existing heater units. In this category were also shown cooling units suitable for original installation or supplementary use with furnaces already in use. Improved combustion control was evident in a number of new furnaces and boilers, including especially those incorporating gas and oil burners.

As for control, one outstanding innovation was the new thermostat without moving parts, which utilizes the principle that electrical resistance varies with the ambiant temperature and operates through two-stage electronic amplification to energize the relay controls. Another innovation was an electronic system control designed to regulate the heat supply to a building or zone in terms of weather change. This system incorporates a radiator element, which signals the interior heat input; a weather element on an outside wall, which signals the heat demand; and a cabinet housing the controls, which interprets the two signals, actuates the furnace or zone valve controls through relays after suitable amplification of the signal circuits, and which may also include a program clock for regulating night, morning and daytime indoor temperatures, respectively.

More emphasis than ever before was laid on the packaged unit idea, as revealed in new equipment at the exposition. It is epitomized in a new one-half horsepower window air conditioner, easy to install in any conventional double-hung sash window. No water connections, ducts or pipes are required; no plumbing or wiring needed. It plugs in, like a radio set and the condensate from the air is not drained off, but is evaporated by the action of the condenser fan, thereby lowering condenser superheat. Another new room air conditioner, which also requires no plumbing or drain connections, comes also in console models in fine wood cabinets.

For quick warm-up, easy installation, freedom from water and steam connections and other advantages, a new type electric-steam unit heater was recommended for industrial uses in many different fields. It is of 110-foot E. D. R. and circulates approximately 800 C. F. M. The core consists of a cast bronze boiler base and risers with main and super heater elements in the base and a convector section connecting the risers. The fan is outside the housing. Attachments, including pressure switch, pressure-vacuum valve and gauge are mounted internally. The entire heating plant is thus self-contained.

Variations in heating, ventilating and air conditioning design and in the mediums under control are met by the complete line of one specialist in automatic controls, which includes the following items, pretty well blanketing the field: motor-operated valves for on-off or proportioning control of high or low-pressure steam, hot or chilled water in heating and cooling coils, convectors, unit heaters and radiant panels; control motors for positioning outdoor and return air, face and by-pass, or individual zone dampers; two position and proportioning room or duct thermostats and hygrostats; also complete accessory equipment such as relays, switches, power boxes, dampers and linkages.

Several exhibits were of special interest to the trade from the standpoint of simplifying and reducing the cost of installation. For example, a new system of prefabricated ductwork required only four types of fittings and avoids the use of increasers or reducers. This boon to the low-cost forced air segment of the industry employs a relatively simple duct-size formula and is claimed to save 30 per cent in main trunk material and 25 per cent in labor.

A comprehensive assortment of insulating materials and media was included in the display, ranging from combustion chamber, fabricated and precast, through boiler, tank and pipe insulation to items for building construction. There were such specialties as the Thermopane glass unit consisting of two or more sheets of glass edge to provide interlayer of dehydrated air, and the combination storm sash and screen. There were the new application of fiberglas to duct insulation and a "vapor barrier" reflective insulation board, which is an asphalt-saturated corrugated board having a highly reflective mineralized surface laminated to its face.

Materials Handling

Innovations Revealed At Show

By W. CHASE IDOL, JR.

THE third Materials Handling Exposition held at Philadelphia Jan. 10-14 was the most extensive in its history, and during the five-day exhibit and demonstration of materials handling equipment more than 30,000 equipment purchasers from all parts of the United States had an opportunity to see the operation of the latest in labor-saving, money-saving and expediting machinery which is becoming increasingly important to the textile industry.

In conjunction with the Materials Handling Show, the 80-year-old Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. opened to public view for the first time the new, greatly expanded plant of its Philadelphia division which produces the Yale line of materials handling machinery. Situated on a 90-acre tract on Roosevelt Boulevard, opposite the Northeast Airport, the new factory is large enough to enclose 17 football fields.

Yale & Towne announced new products, including the Lift King gasoline-powered industrial, the first gasoline-powered equipment to be added by the company to its standard lines of electric-powered and hand-lift trucks. Also shown was the Rollaway Jack system, with jacks by Yale and skids by the Lanham Co. of Louisville, Ky.

A Yale electronic hoist, designed for such applications as carrying products across expansive manufacturing plants, eliminates the necessity of long electric cables and permits several hoists to be electronically controlled from one central point. The Cable King line of high capacity hoists—up to 12-ton—will be the first to which the new control will be applied.

In the scale field, Yale exhibited bench, platform, counting and crane models, operating on the new "Magnetrol" principle, and perfected within the past few months. A new weight printer attachment was introduced.

An important "first" at the exposition was the Whiting Trambeam crane and overhead rail system displayed by Whiting Corp. This unique overhead handling equipment, originally designed and built by Spencer & Morris, Inc., of Los Angeles, for West Coast factories, is now a part of Whiting's complete line of materials handling equipment, and distributors are being appointed in all parts of the country to make this equipment available to manufacturers everywhere.

Among the features of the Trambeam system, one of the most important is flexible suspension of the track or runway beams from the building structure. This is accomplished through an ingenious design of ball-and-socket connection at each end of the beam. The main advantage of this is that there is not distortion on the supporting rods and the load is evenly distributed, resulting in smooth, easy travel both on straight track and around curves. Not only does this make for greater safety to all concerned, but it also protects the building structure against torsional strains in the supporting members. Whiting Trambeam systems are built in capacities ranging from 500 to 20,000 pounds, arranged either for hand or for motor operation.

The Clark Equipment Co. of Battle Creek, Mich., introduced a new steering axle with improved features on the redesigned Clarkat industrial towing tractor. Steering tread of the new axle has been reduced from 27 inches to 22$\frac{5}{16}$ inches, which permits the wheels to be turned to their extreme position within the body of the machine. Wheel wells around the tires have been reduced in dimension to provide further adequate protection for the tires.

The Clark firm also demonstrated the Hi-Lo-Stack, introduced on Clark Carloader fork-lift trucks, which is Clark's patented high-lift low-clearance device and which is now offered in a special design for the Clipper models, both gas-powered and electric battery-powered machines of 2,000 pounds capacity. The Hi-Lo-Stack mounted on the Clipper permits an over-all collapsed height of 83 inches, a maximum lift of 130 inches and a "free lift" of 64 inches without increasing the over-all height of the machine. These heights make it possible for the machine with its load to pass easily through seven-foot-high openings, and also to tier unit loads to the ceiling in boxcars with low clearance, or to 130 inches in storage and warehouse areas. Important improvements in the Hi-Lo-Stack include a single hydraulic lift-cylinder and a single set of uprights, and use of Clark's balanced hydraulic system for lift operation.

What might be the industrial truck of the future—a driverless fork truck operated by ray control—was demonstrated by the Automatic Transportation Co., Chicago manufacturer of materials handling equipment. A compact unit designed for handling loads of about three-quarters of a ton, the machine aroused considerable interest as to its potential use. Despite the empty driver's seat, the truck performed all customary functions of a lightweight materials handling machine. Except for its unusual control system, it is a standard model of a new machine being shown for the first time by Automatic.

The company's general manager, Elmer F. Twyman, explained that industrial trucks are the machines used in manufacturing, storage and distribution operations to reduce the amount of time required for maneuvering raw materials and finished goods. They have been credited with creating huge economies in some of the nation's largest industrial plants, savings which are reflected in the cost of the products the public buys.

Displaying a complete line for the first time in the Materials Handling Exposition, the Buda Co. of Chicago and Harvey, Ill., came up with its new hydraulic lift trucks, Buda Hobard shop mules, and with the company's well-known original industrial shop truck, the Buda chore boy, as well as fork lift trucks and industrial tractors.

Coming in for considerable attention from exposition visitors was the exhibit of Tuff-Tex industrial flooring by the Hercules Flooring Co. of New York. Included in the product information was data on installation, uses, characteristics, and budget cost.

Another new and special device of Clark equipment was the Universal cotton clamp which handles up to three bales of all three basic types in virtually any combination. The clamp is adjustable to two positions: the outer or wide position, with spread ranging from 64 inches maximum to 40 inches minimum; and the inner or narrow position, with spread ranging from 36½ inches maximum to 16 inches minimum. A shift of position is accomplished quickly and easily. Sixteen different bale combinations can be handled by the new clamp attachment.

One of the outstanding exhibits was that of Exide batteries, in which was shown the various ways in which the company's product may be used in electric hand trucks.

There were many other exhibits of products which find constant use in the textile industry.

There were various standard and special types of floor trucks by Orangeville (Pa.) Mfg. Co.; metal pallets by the Union Metal Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio; "better-built" pallets by the Acme Pallet Co., Inc., New York; skid boxes, stacking boxes, and box trucks by G. B. Lewis Co., Watertown, Wis.; skids, skid platforms and trucks by Ironbound Box & Lumber Co., Hillside, N. J.; various stencil helps by Tripard Mfg. Co., Inc., New York City.

Other exhibits included the Baker 2,000-pound fork truck shown by the Baker Industrial Truck Division, Cleveland, Ohio; bag truck, platform truck, and warehouse truck by the Lansing (Mich.) Co.; a power jacklift by Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc., Watertown, Mass.; materials handling equipment by the Fab-Weld Corp., Philadelphia.

One of the leading conveyor systems was that of the Webb Towveyor, shown by the Jervis B. Webb Co., Detroit, which permits fast operation, clear floors, clear overhead, and flexibility. Speedways Conveyors, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., displayed a system, with two new switches, which provided for greater speed and efficiency in handling cases, crates, boxes and containers. The Conveyor Specialty Co., Inc., of North Quincy, Mass., featured gravity roller conveyors, while the Wilkie Co. of Philadelphia devoted much space to its gravity telescopic wheel conveyors.

Considerable space at the Materials Handling Show was occupied by various packaging producers. One of the most interesting of these exhibits was that of the Signode Steel Strapping Co. of Chicago, which demonstrated the new A-2 seal-feed strapping machine; wire-stitching equipment by the N. A. Young Co., Racine, Wis.; the H. G. Hanline Co., Philadelphia; the Inland Wire Products Co., Chicago; and various gummed-tape exhibits.

There was an extensive display of marking supplies and equipment by Diagraph-Bradley Industries, Inc., St. Louis.

Gould Storage Battery Corp., Trenton, N. J., used audience participation to demonstrate the attributes of battery driven trucks under today's typical stop-and-go service. A scale model fork truck, maneuverable by show-visitors through standard full-size truck controls, was used for the demonstration. A giant electronic recorder indicated each stop and go (and the strains involved) in simulating any material handling sequence the visitor chooses to imitate. The new Gould state-of-charge indicator which gives truck operators a constant visual check on the condition of the truck battery, thus preventing overdischarge, also was shown. A black-lighted display interpreted the inner construction details of the improved Gould long-life batteries.

The Westinghouse Electric Corp. exhibit featured gearing products, Life-Line motors, Beaver control including Life-Line starters, battery charging motor-generator sets, new reactor controlled rectox chargers and improved magnetic control for electric trucks.

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Fig. 304

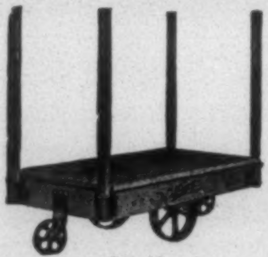

Fig. 11

Fig. 64-15

OVER 400 STANDARD
TRUCKS, SPECIALS
BUILT ON ORDER

Fig. 53

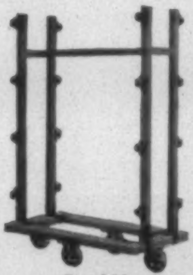

Fig. 310

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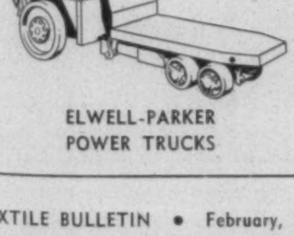

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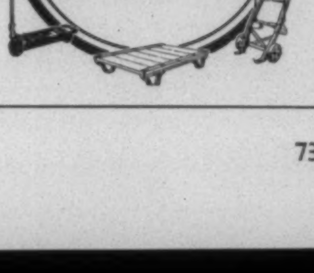

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Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Edward C. Horner has resigned as assistant superintendent of J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C., to accept the position of assistant superintendent at Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., Franklinton, N. C. Mr. Horner is vice-chairman of the Southern Textile Association's Eastern Carolina Division.

W. C. Chandler has been promoted to superintendent of Oakdale Cotton Mills, Jamestown, N. C., succeeding W. J. Honeycutt, resigned.

J. E. Dunn is now superintendent of the weave room and J. W. Crawford superintendent of carding and spinning at Gonzales (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

William Harden, secretary and assistant treasurer of Cartex Mills, Inc., Salisbury, N. C., has been nominated by the Rotary Club of Salisbury for governor of the 191st Rotary district.

Among operating officials retired by Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., at the end of 1948 were: Hugh J. Elkins, second hand in the weaving department at the Proximity Plant, 44 years service with the firm; Walter Marshall, overseer of the engraving shop at the print works plant of Cone Finishing Co., 26 years service; James F. Graves, overseer of beaming and slashing at the White Oak Plant, over 40 years service; William H. Wrenn, second hand in beaming and slashing at the White Oak Plant, 41 years service; James P. Scales, overseer of the carding department at the White Oak Plant, 33 years service; Thomas J. Johnson, master mechanic and yard overseer at the Pineville (N. C.) Plant, 35 years service; and William A. Pettigrew, spinning room second hand at the Edna Plant in Reidsville, N. C., 33 years service.

W. E. Williams, formerly superintendent of the Birmingham (Ala.) Plant of Avondale Mills, has been appointed general superintendent of the Sylacauga (Ala.) plants of the firm, succeeding Homer F. Roberts, who is leaving Avondale. . . . Mr. Williams has been succeeded at Birmingham by G. Wendall Morriss, formerly overseer of weaving, who has in turn been succeeded by Murry Nabors, who had been loom fixer and assistant foreman of weaving.

W. P. Steagall has resigned from the supervisory force at Albert J. Bartson, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., to accept a position in Cuba.

C. E. Taylor, previously connected with Brookford (N. C.) Mills, has been appointed manager of warp preparation and weaving at Pomona Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C. . . . W. O. Reed, formerly Pomona overseer of spinning, has been promoted to manager of carding, spinning, winding and warping. W. B. Hildebrandt is general manager of the plant.

George A. Howell, Jr., has resigned as general manager of Aleo Mfg. Co. at Rockingham, N. C., a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein & Sons.

J. E. McCarvey has resigned as superintendent of Spatex Corp., Charlotte, N. C., to return to Griffin, Ga.

R. L. Harris, president of Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, was honored recently by being chosen "Person County Citizen of the Year" in a poll conducted by the Roxboro Exchange Club. Mr. Harris was presented a loving cup which is presented each year to the citizen nominated and chosen by popular vote of the people who has "contributed the most for his fellow man beyond his regular walk of life."

O. B. Stone, left, has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of Republic Cotton Mill No. 3 at Great Falls, S. C. Mr. Stone began his textile career with Inman (S. C.) Cotton Mill and later worked at the Reeves Bros. Woodruff (S. C.) Mill No. 2. He joined J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., 11 years ago and worked at Whitmire, S. C., before being transferred to Great Falls last year.

R. A. McCraney, general manager of Quitman (Ga.) Mills, Inc., was elected to the board of directors by the stockholders of Quitman Mills at their annual meeting in January.

W. B. Burke, assistant superintendent of the power plant at the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., recently was honored by the Proximity Pythian Lodge 158 as the "one man who has done much to promote co-operation, friendship and good will and who seeks to lead all men in manifesting interest in public affairs and social betterment."

Erskine Howe has been promoted to weave room second hand at Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.

W. A. Kennedy, president of WAK Industries, Charlotte, N. C., recently was elected president of the Charlotte Engineers Club.

H. Gilmer Winget of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been re-elected president of the Piedmont Council, Boy Scouts of America. Other members of Textiles, Inc., to head districts or to be on committees are: A. G. Myers, Jr., chairman of the Gastonia district; Don Maddox, chairman of organization and extension (Gastonia district); and John C. Roberts, W. J. Terry, Ellis Bolick and Everett Jones, members of the district committee.

Carson Sims of Charlotte, N. C., has resigned his position as sales representative with Ashworth Bros., Inc., and following a brief vacation will establish a manufacturers agency in Charlotte. Mr. Sims was with Ashworth for four years, calling on cotton mills in eastern North Carolina and all woolen mills in the South.

Harold A. McKew, overseer of the carding department at Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Rockmart, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Goodyear textile plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. McKew is to tour the firm's plants in Akron, Ohio, the New England States and Canada before sailing from New Orleans on March 17 for his new post.

Samuel A. Tull has been appointed superintendent of Profile Mills, Jacksonville, Ala., succeeding John H. Fagan, who resigned to accept a position in Anniston, Ala. Mr. Tull previously was connected with Pepperell Mfg. Co. at Opelika, Ala., and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

George H. Kent has been named director of sales for E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., and will be responsible for the co-ordination of all sales activities of the operating divisions of the company. He formerly was associated with Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio.

P. L. McCall and A. H. Gildersleeve have been elected to the board of directors of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Mr. McCall is superintendent of the corrugating board department and Mr. Gildersleeve is general sales manager of the Northern division of the firm with headquarters at Mystic, Conn. Other officers and directors were re-elected.

David S. Cook, formerly president of Highland City Mills at Talladega, Ala., has joined Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., as vice-president in charge of manufacturing. A graduate of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Mr. Cook previously was associated with West Point Mfg. Co. and Pepperell Mfg. Co.

Dexter Stevens, Jr., textile technician assigned to the loom development project at M. W. Kellogg Co., Jersey City, N. J., resigned last month. Mr. Stevens previously was connected with Heywood Mills in Tilton, N. H., and Bachmann-Uxbridge Worsted Co. at Uxbridge, Mass.

William S. Spatcher and Marie E. Bogen recently were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, of Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., New York, but announced at the time of their re-election that they did not wish to serve beyond the time necessary to select successors.

Abbott Turner of Columbus, Ga., a director of Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon and former president of Columbus Mfg. Co. and the Eagle & Phenix Mills, has been elected a director of the Georgia Power Co.

John R. Kemp, formerly assistant superintendent of the Vamoco Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. at Franklinton, N. C., has been named superintendent of Bernson Silk Mills, Inc., Buena Vista, Va., succeeding Emil Riegart, retired.

Dr. Alfred T. Clifford, left, formerly senior chemist with the Interchemical Corp. textile colors division at Fair Lawn, N. J., has joined the staff of Riegel Development Laboratories at Ware Shoals, S. C. A native of North Carolina, Dr. Clifford received the bachelor of science and master of science degrees from the University of North Carolina before serving as a chemist for four years at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He then returned to the University of North Carolina as a research fellow and received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1934. Dr. Clifford, who at one time taught at Davidson (N. C.) College and Limestone College at Gaffney, S. C., is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Sigma Xi, North Carolina Academy of Science and South Carolina Academy of Science.

Joseph L. Wright, formerly superintendent of Republic Cotton Mills Plant No. 3 at Great Falls, S. C., has been appointed general superintendent of the American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, N. C. Mr. Wright assumed his new duties Feb. 1.

Sam T. Smith, Jr., cotton buyer and grader at Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C., for the past 45 years, resigned Jan. 31 due to ill health.

Charles F. McNally was elected a director and vice-president of Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc., at a recent meeting of the board of directors, and William L. Duffy was elected an assistant vice-president. John Domanick and Charles R. Rhodes were elected assistant secretaries of the company.

Abbot Stevens, vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has been elected president of the Andover (Mass.) National Bank. A new director of the bank is Horace N. Stevens, Jr., assistant secretary of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

Raymond B. Seymour has resigned as director of special products research for Johnson & Johnson to become executive vice-president and general manager of Atlas Mineral Products Co., of which he formerly was chief chemist. He is the author of several publications and patents on plastics, rubber and textiles.

Fred W. Noechel has resigned from Botany Mills, Inc., Passaic, N. J., after 22 years with the firm, and has become superintendent of the worsted unit of the Unity Plant of Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga. Mr. Noechel recently was elected first vice-president of the American Association of Textile Technologists. . . . S. Jack Davis, chief chemist of the research division at Callaway, has been promoted to assistant to the director of research and his responsibilities extended to include the testing department and technical library as well as the chemistry department. . . . Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., former head of the firm, has been initiated into the Georgia Tech Chapter of ANAK, honorary scholastic and leadership faternity. . . . Nathan H. Gross, previously production supervisor at the Unity Plant, in the future will devote his entire time to the worsted unit.

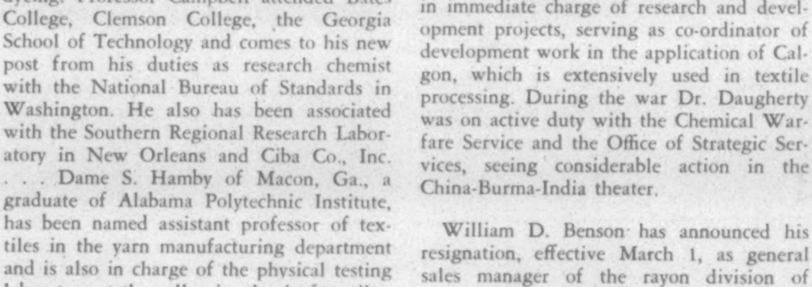
Four new professors, one research associate and two technicians have been added to the staff of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. Kenneth S. Campbell of Fairhaven, Mass., has been named professor of textile chemistry and dyeing. Professor Campbell attended Bates College, Clemson College, the Georgia School of Technology and comes to his new post from his duties as research chemist with the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. He also has been associated with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans and Ciba Co., Inc. . . . Dame S. Hamby of Macon, Ga., a graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has been named assistant professor of textiles in the yarn manufacturing department and is also in charge of the physical testing laboratory at the college's school of textiles. Professor Hamby previously was connected with the B. F. Goodrich Corp. in Akron, Ohio. . . . Ralph L. Parker of Franklinton, N. C., a 1937 graduate of the college and former owner and operator of the Parker Novelty Mills at Franklinton, has been named assistant professor of textiles in the department of fabric development and construction. . . . Richard C. Davis of Lexington, N. C., a 1948 graduate and for the past 18 months a student teaching assistant, has been named assistant professor of textile chemistry and dyeing. . . . Charles B. Sink, a native of Lexington, N. C., who received his B.S. degree in textiles at the college in 1948, is the new research associate. . . . The two laboratory technicians added to the staff are Miss Ann Finch of Stoneville, Miss., a graduate of the University of Mississippi and a former technician at the U. S. Department of Agriculture ginning laboratory at Stoneville, and Mrs. Thomas J. Parker of Raleigh, a graduate of N. C. State College and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, who has been assigned to research work on a government-sponsored project relating to the use of cotton yarns in the knitting of tricot fabrics. Miss Finch has been assigned to the department of yarn manufacturing.

J. D. W. Hubbeling is now chief chemist at the Lowland, Tenn., plant of American Enka Corp. J. Heykoop is plant manager.

W. J. Haring has been appointed technical director of Quaker Chemical Products Corp., Conshohocken, Pa., manufacturer of metal and textile processing chemicals, synthetic surface active agents and resins. Mr. Haring has been connected with the firm since 1944, previously having been associated with W. H. Burns Co. and A. C. Ferguson Co.

Dr. Thomas H. Daugherty has been named assistant director of research for Calgon, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Daugherty will be in immediate charge of research and development projects, serving as co-ordinator of development work in the application of Calgon, which is extensively used in textile processing. During the war Dr. Daugherty was on active duty with the Chemical Warfare Service and the Office of Strategic Services, seeing considerable action in the China-Burma-India theater.

William D. Benson has announced his resignation, effective March 1, as general sales manager of the rayon division of American Viscose Corp., to become head of sales for Industrial Rayon Corp. Mr. Benson will assume his duties at Industrial Rayon Corp., New York sales headquarters, about



NEW SCHOOL OF TEXTILES STAFF MEMBERS—Pictured here are six of the newly-appointed staff members at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles. Front row, left to right: Miss Ann Finch and Mrs. Thomas J. Parker, technicians. Back row, left to right: Richard C. Davis, assistant professor of chemistry and dyeing; Charles Boyce Sink, research associate; Ralph L. Parker, assistant professor of textiles; and Kenneth L. Campbell, professor of textile chemistry and dyeing. Dame S. Hamby, assistant professor of textiles, was absent when the picture was made.

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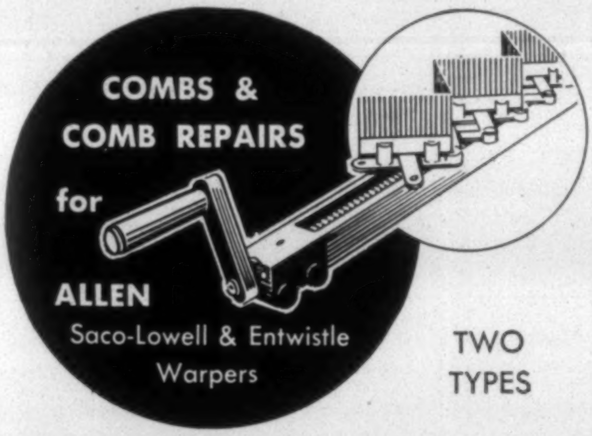

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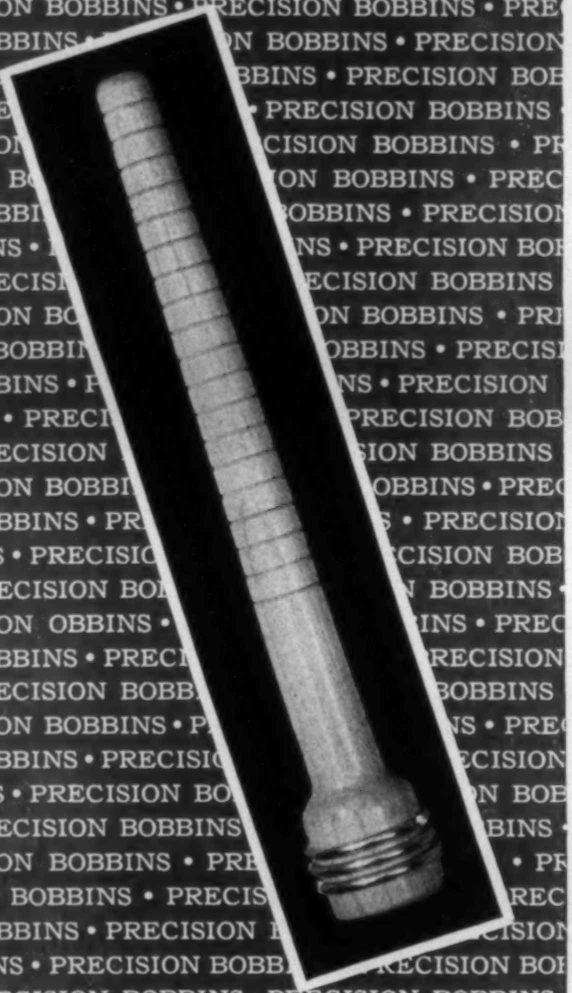

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March 15. Prior to joining Avisco, Mr. Benson was connected with Penn-Thrown Silk Co. of Germantown, Pa. He is a native of Philadelphia.

Gordon W. Rule, Washington, D. C., attorney, has been named counsel to the recently formed Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade. The committee was formed to maintain and develop the industry's export and import trade and to combat unfair restrictions imposed on American textiles in markets overseas.

William A. Lang, plant manager of the Edwards division of Bates Mfg. Co. at Augusta, Me., is retiring this month after 48 years in the textile industry. Mr. Lang is well known in the South through his previous connections with Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills and Lockwood Greene Co. While with Mt. Vernon he worked in the firm's branches in Maryland, South Carolina and Alabama. His duties with Lockwood Greene took him to the LaGrange and Hogansville Mills in Georgia, the Columbia, S. C., division of Pacific Mills, Dan River Mills at Danville, Va., the Joanna (S. C.) Mills, the Pacolet, S. C., group and many others. . . . Harold V. King, general manager of the York and Hill divisions since last March and plant manager of York since that time, has been named to succeed Mr. Lang at the Edwards division, and will continue to serve as general manager for York and Hill.

Clarence T. Brown, left, of Charlotte, N. C., who has had many years experience in the finance field, has joined the new business department of James Talcott, Inc., New York City factoring firm. Mr. Brown, specializing in accounts receivable financing, will cover the territory south of Washington, D. C., in conjunction with Clarence Knowles, Talcott's Atlanta, Ga., representative, who specializes in textile factoring.

Erwin R. Lehmann, vice-president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has been appointed director of public relations for Associated Industries of Alabama in the Chattahoochee Valley during 1949.

Fred Floyd, who last month left the Arlington Mills division of William Whitman Co., Inc., Lawrence, Mass., to become chief dyer in the Pendleton, S. C., plant of Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., has severed his connections with the latter firm and returned to his home in Andover, Mass.

Ralph T. Marshall has been elected president of Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., and its subsidiary, Utica (N. Y.) Willowvale Bleaching Co. Mr. Marshall succeeds A. H. Crossman, who was elected chairman of the board. Principal plant of the firm is located at Seneca, S. C. Other officers elected are: vice-presidents, Charles Millar and Arthur D. Pinkham; treasurer, Chester A. Dill; secretary, Earl S. Liberty; assistant treasurer, Carl F. Reiss; and assistant secretary, Charles Ferguson.

John Cumnock of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed general manager of the Bloom Mills, Inc., plants at Gastonia and Monroe, N. C. Mr. Cumnock succeeds French Campbell, who resigned several months ago.

Harry Riemer, editor of *Daily News Record*, was named president of the Textile Square Club for his 19th consecutive term at the recent annual meeting of the group. Other officers are Walter Galley, Parker Wilder & Co., Inc., first vice-president; George S. Estes, Dumari Textile Co., second vice-president; John Falkenholm, Chicopee Mills, Inc., third vice-president; Howard J. Owen, American Bleached Goods Co., Inc., treasurer; C. Keith Evans, Mill Factors Corp., assistant treasurer; and Russell Kramer, Bear Mill Mfg. Co., secretary.

Richard G. Chatham, personnel director of Chatham Mfg. Co. at Elkin, N. C., Fred L. Neaves, superintendent, and Thomas M. Roth, assistant superintendent, recently were elected new directors of the firm. Other officers and directors were re-elected. . . . Rep. Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board, is being boomed to succeed the late Joe L. Blythe of Charlotte, N. C., as national treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. . . . Albert L. Butler, Jr., president of Arista Mills Co. at Winston-Salem, N. C., and a son of Chatham's president, was honored recently by being selected as Winston-Salem's Junior Chamber of Commerce "Young Man of the Year for 1948." . . . Richard Chatham, new director of the firm, has been elected president of the Gilvin Roth Y. M. C. A. for 1949.

North Carolina textile executives recently elected to responsible posts on regional safety councils of the North Carolina Industrial Commission follow: Blue Ridge Safety Council—T. B. Ipock, Jr., of Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, chairman; Fred Ratchford of Phoenix Mills, Kings Mountain, vice-chairman (in charge of program); Odell Harrill of Spindale Mills, Spindale, vice-chairman (in charge of membership); William F. LeGrand of Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, secretary; and Robert Crawford of American Yarn & Processing Co., Mount Holly, treasurer. Central Piedmont council—Ira W. Drake of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., chairman. Mid-State council—J. C. Farmer of Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, vice-chairman. Southern Piedmont council—Roy Dellenger of Cannon Mills Co. Plant No. 8 at China Grove, vice-chairman.

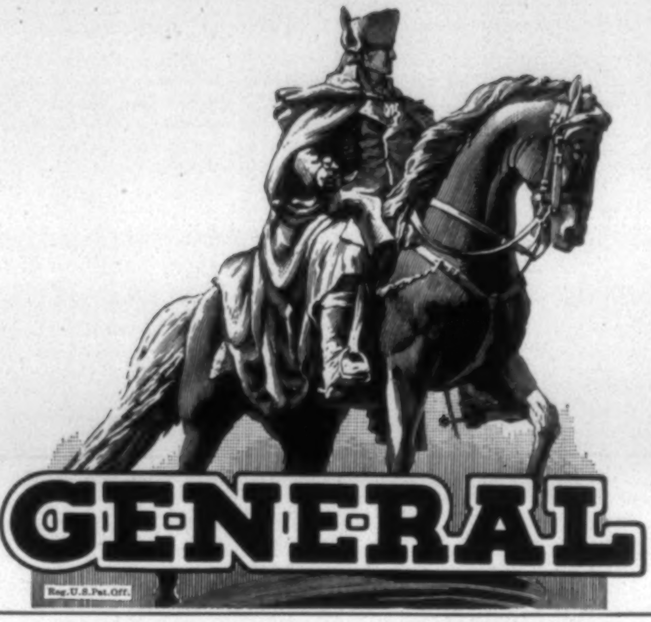
Edward Goldberger, treasurer of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., has been elected chairman of the textile section of the New York Board of Trade. Other officers named were J. M. Reeves, president of Reeves Bros., Inc., vice-chairman; William G. DeWitt, vice-president of Chemical Bank & Trust Co., treasurer; William J. Bell of Celanese Corp. of America, representative to the board of directors; and Mrs. Evaline Truitt, secretary.

Arthur P. Kroeger, assistant general manager of sales for the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., has returned to his job after having been absent for almost a year due to ill health. Charles H. Sommer, Jr., acting assistant during Mr. Kroeger's absence, has been appointed assistant general manager of sales and will be responsible for field supervision and co-ordination, while Mr. Kroeger will be in charge of home office administration. . . . Seth U. Shorey has been promoted to manager of plasticizers and resins sales for Monsanto and B. B. Langton to manager of intermediate sales.

Dr. M. L. Crossley, a director of research for the American Cyanamid Co., was presented an honorary membership in the American Institute of Chemists Feb. 14 in recognition of his work in the field of chemistry. The presentation was made at a joint meeting of the New Jersey Chapter of the A. I. C. and the North Jersey Section of the American Chemical Society held in Elizabeth, N. J.

Edward F. Skinner has been appointed as assistant secretary of Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc. He joined the company two years ago, after being discharged from the Navy. Mr. Skinner established Meinhard, Greeff's Charlotte, N. C., office at the Johnson Building, and has been operating out of that office, covering all of the Southern states, in connection with handling mill accounts and soliciting new business. Previous to going to the Navy, Mr. Skinner was with the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., and before this, with Goldman, Sachs in Chicago. He will continue to take care of Meinhard, Greeff's Southern accounts from the Charlotte office.

The board of directors of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., at a meeting Feb. 8 re-elected 18 officers and elected two new vice-presidents and a new assistant vice-president. Officers elected for the first time include: Jay E. Garvin, assistant to the president, who was made a vice-president; Charles F. Myers, Jr., head of the company's financial services department, elevated from assistant vice-president to vice-president; and John Harden, head of the public relations department, elected assistant vice-president. Those re-elected were: J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board; John C Cowan, Jr., president; William S. Coulter, Walter E. Greer, Jr., Robert L. Huffines, Jr., Herbert M. Kaiser and Burke M. McConnell, vice-presidents; W. Bailey Sellars and Earl H. Wilkins, assistant vice-presidents; Stephen L. Upson, secretary; C. Eugene Rowe, treasurer; Robert N. Stokes, controller; Douglas M. Orr, Gilbert E. Powell and Raymond G. Austin, assistant secretaries; Erwin A. Schutz, A. L. McArthur and M. E. Manuel, Jr., assistant treasurers. . . . Frank L. Asbury, Jr., has been named manager of the Steele Plant at Rockingham, N. C., succeeding Marvin A. Law, who was transferred to the superintendency of a Burlington plant at Sherbrooke, Canada. Mr. Asbury, before joining Burlington in April, 1948, had been associated with Callaway Mills, Avondale Mills and Eagle & Phenix Mills. . . . A. D. Watson and Vernon Webb of the High Point, N. C., weaving plant have been promoted from loom fixers to weave room second hands. . . . Wilson Adams of the decorative fabrics department has been transferred to



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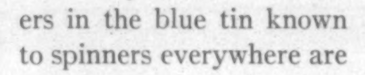

PERSONAL NEWS

Burlington's New York offices to assume broader planning department responsibilities. George Boswell has moved from cloth finishing plant superintendent to heading decorative fabrics production control and Russell Brannock has been promoted from planning assistant to cloth finishing plant superintendent. . . . Kenneth Collins, vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York is chairman of the textile section in the New York U. S. O. drive to raise $800,000. . . . Chairman of the Board Love was honored recently by being named a trustee of the Committee for Economic Development.

Harold Lineberger, prominent textile executive of Belmont, N. C., has been named as a member of the advisory board of the North Carolina Good Health Association. He will serve for one year, until Jan. 1, 1950.

Stanley V. Bryant has joined Burlington Mills Corp. of New York as assistant to George C. Buscher, head of the cotton yarn sales division. Mr. Bryant resigned recently from the presidency of Carolina Mills, Inc., Dillon, S. C.

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, of the development department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., retired Feb. 1 after 29 years service. Dr. Killheffer has had life-long association with the dyestuff industry and was one of the leaders in the development of that industry in the United States during and after World War I. . . . Howard White, assistant manager of Du Pont's rayon department, retired Jan. 31 after nearly 34 years with the company. He was general superintendent of the Old Hickory, Tenn., plant from 1922 to 1927. . . . Dr. G. Preston Hoff, with Du Pont since 1925, has been appointed manager of the technical division of the rayon department, and Dr. Winfield W. Heckert, previously director of acetate rayon research, has succeeded Dr. Hoff as assistant manager of the division. . . . At the Old Hickory plant Richard L. McGaugh has been transferred from power maintenance supervisor to planning and scheduling engineer in the maintenance department. He exchanges positions with Edward D. Goodman.

William V. Luneburg has resigned as associate editor of the Textile Economics Bureau, New York City, in order to enter industry. He has been with the rayon industry statistical organization since 1937, except for three years in the Navy, and previously was associated with the rayon department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. . . . Robert B. Armstrong, formerly manager of the business analysis department of North American Rayon Co., will replace Mr. Luneburg on the Textile Economics Bureau staff.

O. B. Wilson, Eastern regional sales manager for the Brown Instrument Co. division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., has been named manager of sales for the East, Southeast and Central regions. Mr. Wilson, who has been with the industrial instruments division of Honeywell for the past 25 years, will supervise sales in the area extending from Florida and the Gulf make his headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa. . . . L. F. Lawrence has been promoted to branch manager of the Brown Instrument office at Charlotte, N. C., succeeding Karl Selden, Jr. Prior to to his recent promotion Mr. Lawrence was senior district representative in the Knoxville, Tenn., office. . . . J. Thomas Pitts, formerly district representative in Durham, N. C., succeeds Mr. Lawrence in Knoxville. . . . R. T. Waits, who has been serving on the sales staff of the Charlotte, N. C., branch office, has been promoted to district representative in Greenville, S. C.

Karl Selden, Jr., has joined The Textile Shops, producer of textile metal products at Spartanburg, S. C., as assistant manager and chief engineer. He previously was branch office manager for the Brown Instrument Co. division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. at Charlotte, N. C., and has a background of 14 years specializing in the application of control instruments to textile plant processes.

E. D. Sloan, president and treasurer of Sloan Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been elected president of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors of America to succeed W. T. Potter of Potter & Shackelford, Greenville, who resigned due to ill health.

George Elbogen of George Elbogen & Co. has been re-elected president of the American Silk Council, Inc. H. Lee Moss was elected vice-president and secretary and Frank W. Kunze of Frank W. Kunze Co., Inc., was elected treasurer. Elected directors, in addition to Mr. Elbogen and Mr. Kunze, were: Paolino Gerli of Gerli & Co., Inc.; Donald W. Baker of Rudolph-Desco Co.; Hans Vaterlaus of Siber Hegner & Co.; A. D. Walker of A. D. Walker & Co.; and Max Wehrlin of Wehrlin & Nipkow, Inc.

J. Calhoun Harris has been appointed vice-president in charge of cotton print cloth merchandising for Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., with headquarters in New York. Mr. Harris previously was connected with Union Bleachery at Greenville, S. C.

George B. Cramer, formerly of Cramerton (N. C.) Mills and now in the investment business in Charlotte, N. C., will go to Paris, France, soon to serve on the textile advisory staff of W. Averell Harriman, E. C. A. European ambassador.

Harry J. Delaney of Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc., and John P. Maguire of John P. Maguire & Co., Inc., have been appointed general chairmen of the special gifts group covering the textile industry and allied trades for the 1949 fund appeal of the Catholic Charities of New York. . . . Charles F. McNally of Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc., and Andrew J. Anselowicz of Cohn-Hall-Marx Co. were named chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, for the factors group during the drive.

Thomas L. Carroll, personnel director of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., has been named assistant to the executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council. Mr. Carroll assumed his new duties Feb. 15, making his headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. . . . Prominent

Southern textile executives named to four National Cotton Council committees to outline the council's 1949 industry programs follow: Sales Promotion — W. N. Banks, president of Grantville (Ga.) Mills; and Joseph L. Lanier of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. Utilization Research—Norman E. Elsas of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Charles C. Hertwig of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; and Fred W. Symmes of Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C. Foreign Trade—C. A. Cannon of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; Hugh M. Comer of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; and Walter S. Montgomery of Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Production and Marketing—Robert R. Coker of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., and A. K. Winget of Efird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.

H. A. Dickert, director of the A. French Textile School of the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, has been named to the fiber and fabric committee of the National Research Council's advisory committee on QM research and development.

Dr. Norman W. Armitage, president of the Deering, Milliken Research Trust, Greenwich, Conn., has been elected to the board of directors of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of Daniel B. Curll of Solvent Products Corp.

Harry K. Smyth, general manager of the Sanford, N. C., division of Saco-Lowell Shops, was honored recently by being named the outstanding "Man of the Year" in Lee County, N. C.

Frederick C. Holler, a native of Columbia, S. C., has joined the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., as a member of the physical chemistry department.

Dr. C. J. Schollenberger, director of training at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has been made a member of the Pittsylvania County Board of School Trustees.

Percival C. Gregory, Jr., general superintendent of Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed by the Greenville County legislative delegation to serve on the Greenville General Hospital board of trustees. His term will expire Oct. 1, 1953.

Elliott White Springs, president and general manager of Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., recently was chosen "Man of the Year in Advertising" in the annual selection by the readers of a national magazine. It is understood that Mr. Springs selects his own art work and writes the copy that has appeared in numerous magazines and newspapers. . . . A new and modernistic textile building completed recently on the ground of the Chester, S. C., high school will be named in honor of Mr. Springs. The Springs chain operates three units in Chester.

Marion W. Heiss, vice-president of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has been elected president of the newly-formed Greensboro Industries, Inc., a group designed to correlate activities of industry in community work and to present the industrial viewpoint in civic development. Among directors chosen were W. J. Carter, presi-

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Moretex 3S is a purely synthetic product which combines chemically with any starch and forms a size mix of stable viscosity.

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Moretex 3S produces uniform sizing, better adhesion, and stronger film. Its use results in smoother yarn, reduced shedding, and better loom efficiency.

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Moretex 3S is water soluble and is easily removed by hot water washing.

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dent of Carter Fabrics unit of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; and J. E. Garvin, vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Spencer Tunnell, Jr., a vice-president of Chemical Bank & Trust Co., to Miss Frances Helen Zeigler of Georgiana, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., the wedding to take place in June in Louisville, Ky.

Henry W. Jordan, prominent textile executive of Cedar Falls, N. C., has been appointed acting chairman of the North Carolina State Highway Commission. Dr. Jordan is president of Jordan Spinning Co. at Cedar Falls, Sellers Mfg. Co. at Saxapahaw, N. C., and the National Processing Co. at Burlington, N. C.

David B. Hill has been named manager of the new Chain Belt Co. district sales office at Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Hill, a graduate of Clemson College, has been connected with the firm since 1937 and prior to his recent appointment was district sales engineer in the firm's Chicago and Atlanta offices.

Irving Weighill, formerly with the Union, S. C., unit of Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., is now associated with Robinson Mfg. Co., Oxford, Me., in the dry finishing department.

William H. McCall of Southern Weaving Co. was elected president of the Greenville (S. C.) Textile Club at a recent meeting. Charles Tidwell, superintendent of Dunean Mills, was elected vice-president of the club and D. W. Stevenson of the Parker School District vocational department was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Loui Greet, resigned, who had been secretary-treasurer for the past 22 years. Mr. Greet was presented a large cash purse in recognition of his service. Directors elected were J. B. Templeton, superintendent at Poinsett Mill; Eugene Ross, personnel manager at Brandon Corp.; and H. S. Richardson of Slater Mills.

Martin L. Cannon of Charlotte, N. C., a director of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., and Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., recently was named to the board of directors of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. of Greensboro, N. C.

The Overseers Club of Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., has elected the following new officers for 1949: Tom Fitzgerald, president; George Wynn, vice-president; C. G. Entrekin, Jr., secretary and treasurer; and Bud Morris, social committee chairman.

Gordon T. Matheson of Mooresville, N. C., and W. Olin Nesbit, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., were added to the board of directors of Mooresville Mills at a recent meeting of stockholders. Mr. Matheson is assistant to the president of Mooresville Mills and Mr. Nesbit is connected with Interstate Securities Corp., investment securities firm. All officers and directors were re-elected.

K. W. Wright has joined Jos. W. Eshelman & Co., Inc., representative of Hagan Corp., Hall Laboratories, Inc., Calgon, Inc., and Burmin Co., and will call on the textile and other industries in North Carolina and South Carolina, making his headquarters in Charlotte, N. C.

F. T. Small, vice-president of the Celanese Corp. of America, has been named chairman of the textile industries group in the New York apparel industry 1949 Red Cross campaign.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Louis A. Olney, 74, left, of Lowell, Mass., widely known textile chemist, affectionately termed the "Dean of Education" in the field of textile chemistry and dyeing, died Feb. 11 of injuries received in an automobile accident near Jacksonville, N. C. Dr. Olney's wife died immediately following the crash, which occurred Feb. 7 while they were enroute to Florida. Joint funeral services were conducted Feb. 16 at Lowell, Mass. Dr. Olney was professor-emeritus of Lowell Textile Institute and president-emeritus of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Probably the outstanding monument to his long and varied career in textile chemistry is the A. A. T. C. C., which he helped found in 1921, serving as its president during the first seven years of its existence. The annual award of the Olney Medal by the A. A. T. C. C. was endowed by Howes Publishing Co. in 1943 and named for him in recognition of his devotion and many contributions to the field of textile chemistry. Dr. Olney joined the faculty of Lowell Textile Institute in 1897 as professor of chemistry and head of the department of textile chemistry and coloring, retaining that post for 47 years, becoming professor-emeritus in 1944. He was the author of a number of works on textile chemistry and dyeing. At the time of his death he was president of Howes Publishing Co., textile trade journal house; Wannalancity Textile Co. of Lowell; Lowell Institution for Savings and Lowell Morris Plan Co. For 30 years also, he headed Stirling Mills at Lowell. The Olneys are survived by two daughters and a son.

Robert William Boys, 79, president and treasurer of Green River Mills, Inc., Tuxedo, N. C., died Jan. 27 at his home. A native of Manchester, England, Mr. Boys received his early training in the textile business in that country, coming to the United States in 1893. In 1912, at Goodyear, Conn., Mr. Boys organized and operated the first tire cord plant owned by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Prior to his purchase of Green River Mills in 1933, Mr. Boys was associated with a number of textile firms including Warwick Mills of Centerville, R. I., Boston Duck Co. of Walton, Mass., Dominion Textile Plant of St. John, N. B., Canada, West Boylston Mfg. Co. of East Hampton, Mass., New Market (N. H.) Mfg. Co., Manhasset Mfg. Co. of Putnam, Conn., and the Farr Alpaca Co. of Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Boys was active in community and welfare work wherever he resided and was a member of a number of fraternal and rade organizations and societies. Mr. Boys s survived by his wife, seven sons, three sisters, nine grandsons and five granddaughters.

Jones Y. Pharr, 62, of Concord, N. C., for 26 years purchasing agent for Cannon Mills Co., was killed in an automobile accident Feb. 12 near Carthage, N. C. His wife was also a victim of the crash. Joint funeral services were held Feb. 13 at Concord. The Pharrs are survived by two daughters and three sons.

Robert W. Stowe, 61, of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., died recently after an illness of about three weeks. Mr. Stowe for a number of years was connected with the former Armstrong chain of mills, now operating as the Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, a son and a brother.

Joseph H. Pelot, 63, executive assistant to the president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., and a director of Crompton & Knowles Jacquard & Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I., died recently. Interment was made in Marshall, Mo. Surviving are his wife, two daughters and his father.

Henry F. Atherton, 65, of Brookville, L. I., N. Y., for the past 14 years chairman of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., and president of the firm from 1934 to 1946, died suddenly Feb. 10 of a heart attack while vacationing at Boca Grande, Fla. Mr. Atherton had been associated with the firm continuously since its organization late in 1920. Surviving are his wife, one son and a sister.

James F. Norris, 60, clearing foreman at Fairforest Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C., died Feb. 1 after an illness of several months. Surviving are his wife, one son, two brothers and three sisters.

William C. Gilmore, a graduate of Clemson College and for the past 36 years associated with Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C., in the weaving and designing departments, died suddenly Jan. 28.

Charles H. Eames, 74, president of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute for 27 years, died late last month at his home in Billerica, Mass. He joined the school's staff in 1905, and became president emeritus in 1945.

Laurence G. Meads, 56, formerly president of Aridye Corp. and since 1946 president of the Murphy paint division of Interchemical Corp. died Jan. 12 after a short illness. Surviving are his wife, a son, a daughter and a sister.

William H. Rihl, sales engineer for roctor & Schwartz, Inc., industrial drying nd textile machinery firm at Philadelphia, a., died suddenly in December. He was onored last year for completion of 50 ears with the company.

See "Before Closing Down" for more Personal News

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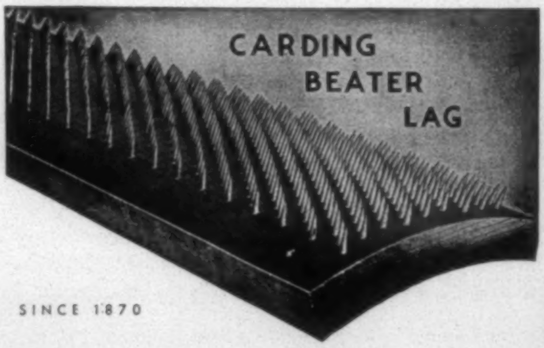

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WILLIAM CRABB & CO., 303 3rd Ave., Newark, N. J.

same time provide new machinery, an air conditioning unit and other improvements at a reported cost of around $1,000,000. The new building of Hartwell Mills will have a floor space of 80,000 square feet.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—All machinery formerly operated by Linwood Cotton Mills has been sold, and attempts are being made to dispose of other physical assets—sprinkler-equipped brick building of 120,000 square feet, warehouse space of 26,000 square feet, office building, 178 employee homes, and civic facilities.

GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.—A fund raising campaign to raise money for a new library building at Guilford College was given a boost recently with a donation of $8,500 from the Burlington Foundation, a trust established by Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. The recent donation makes a total of $20,500 that the Burlington Foundation has given Guilford College in recent years.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—$250,000 having been spent already for various improvements in Plants Nos. 1 and 2 of Gaffney Mfg. Co., contracts recently were let for installation of air conditioning systems in the mills at a cost of $500,000. Daniel Construction Co. will erect four brick towers to house the Carrier equipment. During the past 18 months the following improvements have been made: installation of fluorescent lights throughout the plant; laying of a hardwood floor in the card room, the removal of overhead shaftings, pulleys and belts and replacement with individual motor drives; the elimination of old-type roving frames and replacement with latest type drafting rolls; and renovating of the opening room.

DOBSON, N. C.—Piedmont Silk Mills is completing its liquidation and has placed the plant on the market for lease. After the death of C. C. Harding, president, stockholders and directors decided to liquidate. Mrs. Harding, named president and treasurer, will retain ownership of the building. All equipment and fixtures were sold to Shaffer & Marx of Allentown, Pa.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.—Assets of Berkeley Woolen Co., Inc., are being transferred to the Virginia Woolen Co. plant at Winchester, Va. The plant employed over 400 workers during its peak production years. New equipment is now being installed in another American Woolen subsidiary, Varel Mills, Inc., at Middleway, W. Va.

LANDO, S. C.—The Lando plant of Manetta Mills has been improved during the past year by the installation of new looms as well as new card room and spinning room machinery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In a review of 1948 activities, officials of Franklin Process Co. announced that new machinery has been installed in all of the company's plants, and that the addition to the Chattanooga, Tenn., unit is practically completed. Ray A. Calvert, previously acting resident manager, has been named resident manager of the Franklin Process Mill, Inc., at Fingerville, S. C.

CORNELA, GA.—The 10,000 square-foot addition to the local plant of Chicopee Mfg. Co. was completed recently. The expansion provides 20 per cent more space for increased production of woven Saran screening and fabrics.

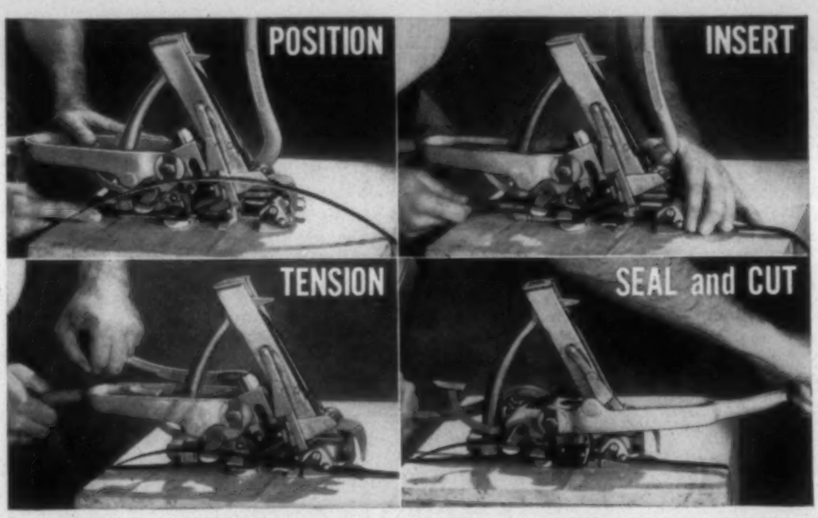
MONCKS CORNER, S. C. — Berkshire Woolen Co. of Pittsfield, Mass., is reported to be negotiating for a plant site at the former air depot building here.

MT. AIRY, N. C.—Allendale Mills, Inc., has received a state charter to deal in textile products. Authorized capital stock is $100,000, and subscribing to stock were Fred Preddy of Mt. Airy, A. P. Fulk and Oscar Smith of Pilot Mountain, N. C.

BOSTON, MASS. — During the past year Pacific Mills spent $8,247,000 for construction and new machinery, bringing the total spent since the beginning of the firm's postwar program to $29,330,000. Construction of the new worsted weaving plant at Drakes Branch, Va., and the worsted finishing plant at Brookneal, Va., is nearing completion.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—The Bluefield Ribbon Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. will discontinue operations in the near future, according to Charles A. Santore, superintendent. A number of key personnel are being transferred to other Burlington ribbon units.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C. — DuCourt Mills, Inc., has been given until March 3 to satisfy all creditors with accounts against it of $200 and less, and the firm has filed a petition to effect an arrangement under



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Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act proposing to pay other creditors 100 per cent in three equal installments 60, 120 and 180 days after confirmation.

GREENVILLE, S. C. — More than 500 homes in the Duncan Mills village went on sale Feb. 14.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—$600,000 will be spent this year by Riegel Textile Corp. on installation of new Whitin spinning frames at its Ware Shoals plant. The plant also will get two Barber-Colman warpers and spoolers, and the two old boilers will be replaced with a new pulverized fuel unit costing $350,000. The firm recently donated a two-acre tract of land on which the South Carolina National Guard will construct an armory.

TRION, GA.—Riegel Textile Corp. is installing 5,000 new Whitin spinning spindles in its local plant, and this year will also get delivery of another Barber-Colman warper and spooler. During the past year $650,000 was spent on an addition to the finishing plant, and another $100,000 went into expansion of the cloth room. The larger cloth room provided additional space for new opening, picking and carding units costing $500,000. Village improvements and housing resulted in the expenditure of more than $350,000.

DUBLIN, GA.—M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., recently held open house of its new Dublin Woolen Mills, now in full operation on lightweight woolens for women's wear. Luther Swint is plant engineer, James Powell superintendent of the gray mill, and Donald C. Johnston superintendent of dyeing and finishing. The firm is now completing the conversion of a former naval ordnance plant at Milledgeville, Ga., leased from the government.

UNION, S. C.—Monarch Mills currently has commitments for additional equipment costing approximately $2,600,000, according to information in the annual report to stockholders by W. A. L. Sibley, treasurer. At present 45 per cent of the total machinery in use is less than five years old, while two years ago such equipment comprised less than 23 per cent of the aggregate.

WILMINGTON, DEL. — The 76,000 employees of the Du Pont Co. have established a new low rate in lost-time injuries in the more than 100 plants and laboratories throughout the country. The over-all company frequency rate for the year 1948, a preliminary survey showed, was 0.72, less than one lost-time injury per million man hours worked, as compared with 0.91 in 1947, the previous record low. The nylon yarn plant at Martinsville, Va., was the leader with 17,443,900 man-hours and is now approaching the world safety record of 18,871,795 hours which was established between Oct. 2, 1939, and April 13, 1945, by the Du Pont Co.'s original nylon yarn plant at Seaford, Del.

For additional Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"

GREENSBORO, N. C.—High-Speed Threads, Inc., has received a state charter to deal in textile products. Authorized capital stock is $100,000, with $300 in stock subscribed by Beverly Moore, William Poteat and R. L. Wharton of Greensboro.

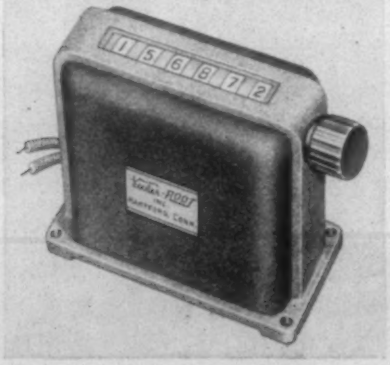
CARTHAGE, N. C.—After being closed two years, Carthage Weaving Co. has been reopened and within a few weeks will have an employment of 100. The plant will make and treat tarpaulins, weave and treat duck, make fish nets. At present it has an Army order for camouflage material.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Veeder-Root Presents New Magnetic Counter

Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford 2, Conn., has announced a new magnetic counter of smaller size . . . with a compact, streamlined, two-tone case that adapts itself more easily to built-in installations. A magnetic counter said to afford the utmost in durability and accuracy because it has fewer working parts. A magnetic counter especially adapted to remote-indication from plant to office. The new series 1248 magnetic reset counter features the Veeder-Root "easy-eye" direct-reading line of six large figures, in large windows, brought out boldly by the contrasting background of a band of light gray . . . making direct reading easy, at some distance. It also features higher accuracy, faster operation, and more counts-per-minute. This new counter will fit into almost any product's design-limits . . . and will increase that product's utility and sales, the firm states.



Phoenix Chemical Co. Formed In Augusta, Ga.

The Phoenix Chemical Co. has been organized in Augusta, Ga., to manufacture detergents, adhesives, resins, dyestuffs and dispersing agents for the textile and other industries, which products will be distributed throughout the Southeast. The new company is a subsidiary of the Phoenix Oil Co. and will occupy the latter's recently completed plant at 625 Fifth Street which covers approximately four acres. Heading the Phoenix Chemical Co. are: W. L. McCrary, Jr., president; O. O. McGahee, vice-president; Laurie E. Whittelsey, general manager; W. Paul Bolen, director of research.

Mr. McCrary will continue as president of Phoenix Oil Co. with which concern he has been connected for 27 years. Mr. McGahee, vice-president of both companies, has also been with the parent organization 27 years. Mr. Whittlesey came to Phoenix Chemical Co. from Augusta Chemical Co. where he held a similar position as general manager. His mill experience was gained in the dyehouse of the Swift Mfg. Co., as superintendent of dyeing for six years with Macon Textiles, Inc., and as overseer with Bibb Mfg. Co. Mr. Bolen, who was also with the Augusta Chemical Co., served his apprenticeship in dyeing and finishing with Stonewall Cotton Mills and Avondale Mills. He has spent many years in research both in this country and abroad. The company plans to have one of the most completely equipped laboratories in the South, calling for an investment of approximately $500,000, according to the officials' estimate.

Fisher Mfg. Co. Names Sales Representatives

Fisher Mfg. Co. of Hartwell, Ga., manufacturer of vulcanized fibre, stainless and galvanized steel, and aluminum textile trucks, announces the appointment of J. W. Davis (left), 122 Dillingham St., Columbus, Ga., as exclusive representative in South Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee for Fisher textile trucks and Divine casters and wheels. Mr. Davis is well known in the territory he serves as a manufacturer's agent for a diverse line of textile machinery and supplies.

J. Glenn Fisher, president of the Hartwell company, also announces the appointment in the North Carolina territory of

Announcing . . **A New, Portable Tape Sewing Machine**

for sewing of spinning & twister tapes in all types of textile mills

(Style No. 1530)

A new, portable tape sewing machine for sewing of spinning and twister tapes in all types of textile mills.

Mounted on a sturdy, portable truck constructed of hardwood, with an adjustable seat and storage compartment. Truck has four casters, two stationary and two of the swivel type.

The sewing machine head produces a lock stitch with accurate stitch adjuster, including a reverse motion and self-releasing bobbin winder. It has a hand driven attachment.

This sewing machine is equipped with a round bobbin which has a capacity of 31 yards of thread.

This machine is compact, finished in hard, baked black enamel. The truck is finished in natural varnish finish.

The total unit weighs 75 pounds net. The weight of the head only is 26 pounds.

An illustrated circular and parts list will be mailed upon request.

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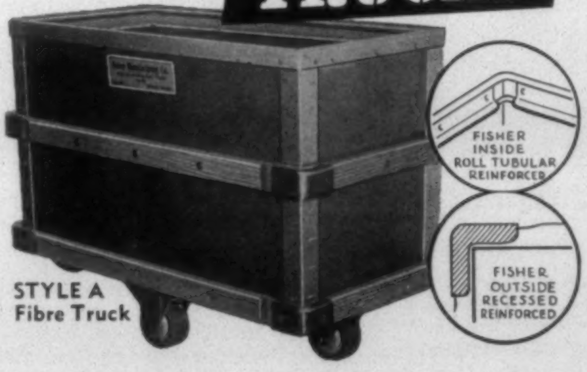
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For Roving, Filling, Doffing, Lap, Platform, Battery Filling, and Every Mill Need. Fisher Vulcanized Fibre Trucks are so designed as to avoid damage to machinery on contact. Reinforced at exactly the right places, inside and out.

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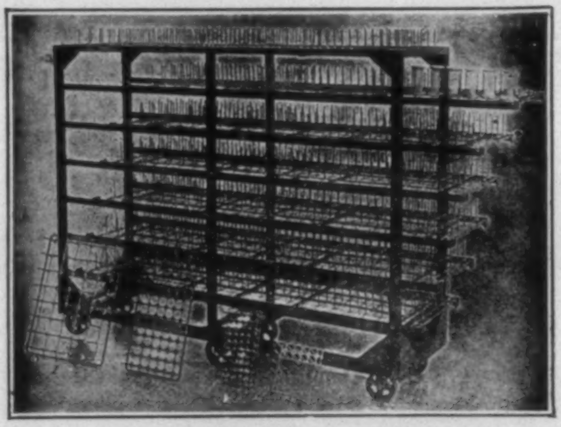

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In operation in textile mills the country over, the Davis Metal Truck is successfully performing . . . making a lasting reputation for superiority!

Davis truck has two-way sliding shelf (lengthwise) assuring easy operation in crowded mill aisles. Comes with or without sliding shelves.

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BOBBINS, CONES AND PIN BOARDS

Shelton & Associates, Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Shelton has covered the North Carolina area for some months. Representing Fisher Mfg. Co. in South Carolina and North Georgia is the Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., an old, established firm, well known throughout the textile industry.

Fisher Mfg. Co. features a highly specialized line of trucks for roving, filling, doffing, lap, platform, battery filling and many other specific jobs in textile mills. Fisher technical men work directly with engineering and research departments of textile mills to solve unusual and special materials handling problems. The features which have made these trucks popular are revolutionary methods of reinforcement at points of greatest strain, combined with engineering to avoid damage to machinery on contact.

Turner Firm Purchases Precision Gear Company

Precision Gear & Machine Co., Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., has been purchased by Turner Mfg. Co. of Statesville, N. C., and will continue its production of equipment for the textile and other industries as a subsidiary of Turner Mfg. Co. Turner produces farm implements and wood working machinery. New officers of the concern are J. M. Wagner, president; V. A. Hanson, vice-president and general manager; Mrs. Irene Washington, secretary; and E. E. Boyer, treasurer. Harry Frohman, former president of Precision and son of its founder, will continue to serve in an advisory capacity. Directors of the firm are its officers and R. S. Dickson, John A. Scott, Mrs. Frances Barringer and M. E. Herndon.

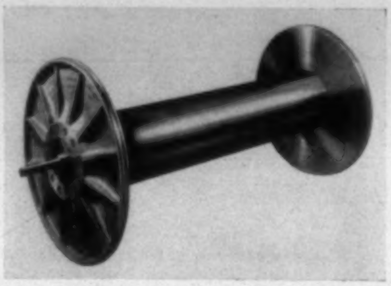
Tennessee Eastman Issues Color Card

An attractive color card, mounted with dyed swatches of acetate fabric, has been prepared by Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., as a convenient visual color range of the various Eastman acetate dyestuffs now available. Included are Tennessee Eastman's line of Eastone dyes — those for plain or dischargeable dyeing of acetate yarn—and dyestuffs which have special light-fastness properties for acetate and nylon. The Eastman acetate dyestuffs represented on this card consist of yellows, oranges, scarlets, reds, rubies, violets, blues, browns, and blacks—for use as self-shades, in combinations, in cross-dyeing, in application printing, on jig and box, and at high and low temperatures. All are the result of painstaking research and careful development, with special attention to commercial fastness properties.

This color card is not intended as a source of technical information about Eastman acetate dyestuffs. It merely reveals the variety of colors made by Tennessee Eastman Corp. for practically every method of dyeing and printing, and invites dyers' inquiries on all of the colors in which they may be interested. Eastman acetate dyestuffs are sold in the United States through Tennessee Eastman Corp. in Kingsport, Tenn., and Lodi, N. J.; and in Canada, through Clough Dyestuff Co., Ltd., St. Laurent, Quebec.

Hubbard Introduces New Aluminum Section Beam

A new aluminum section beam for all fine denier synthetic yarns has recently been introduced by the Hubbard Spool Co., 1621 Carroll Avenue, Chicago. The new beam is all aluminum except for the steel head inserts and shaft . . . thus assuring high strength with low weight—an important factor in better performance and easier handling. The head is rib reinforced to withstand the terrific pressures exerted by various types of fine denier synthetic yarns when warped to full capacity. An important feature of the new Hubbard beam is the removable head. Both heads may be detached from the barrel in a matter of minutes in case of accidental damage and any part of the assembly replaced individually . . . thus offering a saving on replacements. Shafts also are removable, having specially designed journals to permit this feature. The high speeds of modern warping operations call for highest quality precision beams. To meet all present conditions—and even more exacting ones that may conceivably arise in the future—the new Hubbard beams are well balanced to assure free flow of yarn from the beam. All surfaces coming into contact with the yarn are high polished to remove the most minute metallic burrs that could cause snagging. Head diameter is 30 inches and barrel diameter 12 inches. Hubbard all-purpose all-aluminum section beams have been field tested by several of America's largest synthetic yarn manufacturers and are now in use. Delivery at present is 90 days.



Nottingham To Head New Textile Consultant Firm

William M. Nottingham is resigning as auditor for the Sanforized division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., to head the new firm of William M. Nottingham & Associates, Greenville, S. C., textile consultants. The new firm will specialize in the installation of standard cost systems and cost reduction methods in textile weaving and finishing plants.

Gingher To Represent Scranton Equipment Firm

Clair H. Gingher & Son of Greensboro, N. C., recently was appointed representative in North and South Carolina, Virginia and Eastern Tennessee for Collins Supply & Equipment Co. of Scranton, Pa. Collins manufactures supplies for the silk and rayon industry such as winder and quiller spindles,

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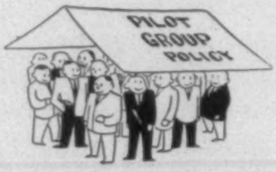

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thread guides, cleaner blades, coil springs and other items. Clair H. Gingher & Son also represents the following textile equipment firms in this territory: Lydon Brothers, Inc., Jacob Walder Co., Glen Bobbin Co., Druid Oak Belting Co., Mechanical Felt & Textiles Co., Judson Cutlery Co. and Hartson Co.

Todd-Smith Banding Co. Moving To New Plant

Todd-Smith Banding Co. of Gastonia, N. C., producer of bands for use in textile manufacturing, expects to move into its new plant the latter part of February. The new plant, which contains 11,000 square feet of floor space, is of concrete masonry and brick and is 50 feet wide and 120 feet long. It is located on the corner of Second Avenue and Chestnut Street in Gastonia.

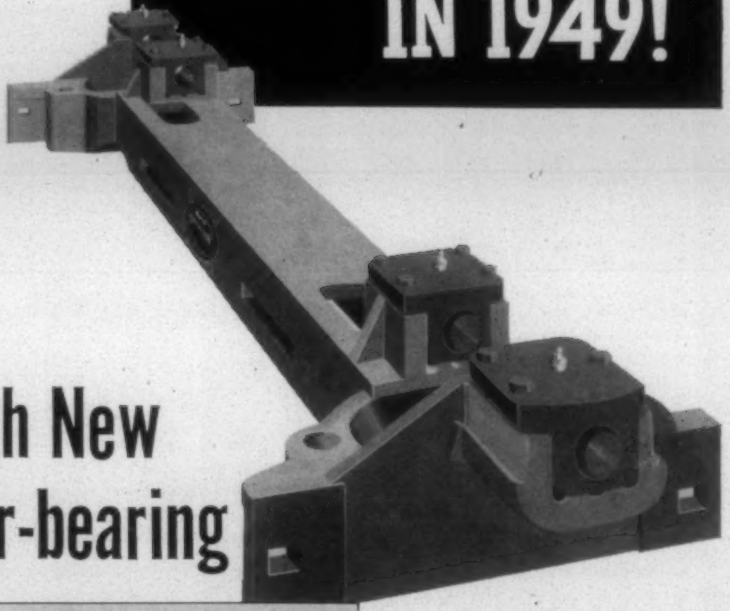
Ultra Offers Catalog On New Synthetic Detergent

Initial reports from users of Sulframin E Liquid, the latest development of Ultra Chemical Works, Inc., Paterson, N. J., indicate that the synthetic detergent lives up to the startling claims originally made by the company. Sulframin E Liquid is described as a modified alkyl aryl liquid, having exceptional hard-water and lime-soap stability as well as excellent foaming, wetting, and detergent qualities. It is very stable and more effective in the presence of acids and alkalis than other alkyl aryl sulfonates, Ultra officials claim. Sulframin E, prepared as a clear amber-colored liquid, is available in drums, tank wagons and tank cars. In its liquid form it represents the most economical value obtainable in the synthetic detergent field, based on cost per active percentage, the firm claims. Catalogs, including full description of Sulframin E, as well as of other Ultra-developed synthetic detergents, are available upon request.

Hooper Patents Available To Finishers, Coaters

William E. Hooper & Sons Co. of Philadelphia has announced the availability of flame and fire resistant composition patents of particular interest to textile finishers and coaters. The Watson-Standard Co., manufacturer of vinyl finishes, is now in position to supply vinyl dispersions of all types embodying the principle of the Hooper patents. Watson-Standard is also in a position to grant sublicenses to industry for the benefit of those who process their own coatings in their own plants. Technical information and general help is available.

The group of patents which are known as the Hooper Patents, are as follows: No. 2,044,176, June 16, 1936, Leon McCulloch, "Non-inflammable Paint;" No. 2,118,787, May 24, 1938, Clayton & Heffner, "Painting and Similar Composition;" No. 2,172,698, Sept. 12, 1939, Clayton & Heffner, "Fire, Water and Mildew Resisting Compound and Fabric;" No. 2,178,625, Nov. 7, 1939, Clayton & Heffner, "Fireproofing Treatment and Composition;" No. 2,194,690, March 26, 1940, Clayton & Heffner, "Painting Composition;" No. 2,299,612, Oct. 20, 1942, Clay-



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LOOM SPEEDS
IN 1949!

With New
Four-bearing

Hunt
SPREADERS

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For more than six years, in hundreds of textile mills, the addition of patented Hunt Spreaders has stabilized looms of all makes, kinds, and sizes. Results are increased speeds, reduced vibration, lower maintenance costs, and improved quantity and quality of fabric output . . . PROVEN IN ACTUAL OPERATION.

improved....

A dramatic new Hunt Spreader, providing even greater advantages in weaving, is now available to you. This new, improved Hunt Spreader provides *four* crankshaft bearings, all mounted on the Spreader beam, and all bored in line for perfect alignment. The new Hunt Spreader provides you with the means of more profitable loom operation.

Write now for descriptive literature. Learn how economically and quickly NEW HUNT SPREADERS can be installed on your looms.

HUNT MACHINE WORKS
INCORPORATED
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

ton & Heffner, "Fire Resistant Composition and Fabric;" Canadian letters patent No. 378,800 of Jan. 10, 1939, "Treated Fabric," and No. 378,801 of Jan. 10, 1939, "Fire and Mildew Resistant Compound." Inquiries in regard to the sublicensing arrangement should be addressed to E. H. Kipp, 1415 Park Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa., or to the Watson-Standard Co., P. O. Box 1825, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Short-Stroke Dancer Roll Is Subject Of Bulletin

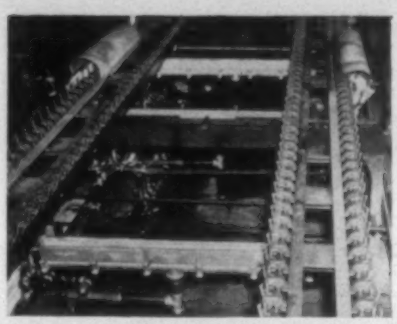
An electronic device, known as the Reliance VSS Short-Stroke Dancer Roll and designed to meet two distinct speed control problems commonly associated with various types of continuous industrial process operations, is the subject of a new, two-page bulletin issued by the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. In describing and illustrating this short-stroke dancer roll, Bulletin K-2101 explains how this recent development provides control tension for loops of material in process and control of motor speed in proportion to the position of some object or mechanism. Applications for which the VSS is designed include plastic coating and textile finishing. Among other data presented are family of curves of available range of VSS output and pictorial and schematic representations of a typical installation. Copies available on request to the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., 1076 Ivanhoe Road, Cleveland 10, Ohio.

Underwriters' Approve New Stop-Fire Unit

Stop-Fire, Inc., producer of a wide line of fire protection equipment, recently announced Underwriters' Laboratories listing of its automatic sprinkler "portable system" fire extinguisher. This unit, constructed of heavy brass, silver welded, needs no piping or other expensive installation, the firm states. The unit utilizes the new fire extinguisher fluid known as C. B. M. Flame does not have to touch the unit, the firm claims. When fire occurs, heat waves cause an approved sprinkler head to discharge under pressure a wide, fast-moving spray of combined carbon dioxide and atomized C. B. M., which snuffs out the fire leaving no residue, stain or damage. Plant safety directors may obtain the official Underwriters' Laboratories report book covering this unit upon request to Stop-Fire, Inc., 125 Ashland Place, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Process Heating Develops New Infra-Red Generator

Process Heating, Inc., 346 Warren Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y., announces the development of a new gas infra-red generator which it claims burns with flameless, practically 100 per cent combustion. The burner is made up of special cast iron segments, up to 12 feet in length in inch increments. A scientifically designed port permits the burning of manufactured, natural, propane, butane, mixed, or vaporized gas against a ceramic which becomes incandescent generating infra-red rays and convected heat or hot air. The Process Heating infra-red generator has a high heat release. According to the manufacturer, the system has stepped up production in the textile field from 100 per cent to 200 per cent under tenter frames, 100 per cent on slashers, 100 per cent or better when used as boosters on steam cans, and about 250 per cent on singers. It will cure material with speeds of 60 yards per minute on four-color roller printing. For complete information write to Process Heating, Inc., 346 Warren Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.



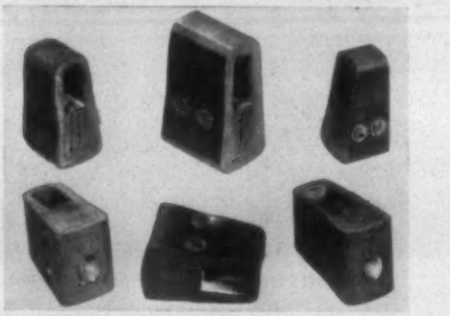
Hill Scoggin Rejoins Foremen's Institute

National Foremen's Institute, Inc., Deep River, Conn., announces that Hill Scoggin has rejoined their organization and will cover his old territory of North and South Carolina. Mr. Scoggin represented the institute in this territory since early 1945 until a few months ago. The institute also announces the development of a new training film "Thoughts on Management;" a series of eight films to be used in training supervisors and junior executives. National Foremen's Institute is the oldest and largest firm devoted to training and developing foremen, and has supplied many of the largest and most progressive textile plants with training material for 30 years. Firms interested may obtain information or arrange for showing of films by writing Hill Scoggin at P. O. Box 1983, Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Scoggin will also arrange for one of the institute's labor relations directors to speak on pending changes of the Taft-Hartley Act before textile association groups.

New Electric Truck Line Offered By Yale & Towne

Recognizing, with the ever-widening application of electric industrial trucks to production cost-cutting, user preference for (1) sit-down truck operation, (2) low mast heights with high free-lifts, and (3) the desirability of using truck attachments which are hydraulically operated, the Philadelphia Division of Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. announces a whole new line of electric trucks with exclusive two-stage hydraulic lifting by means of the ram-within-a-ram principle. Called the Lift-King electric line, the new trucks are companion models to the gasoline-powered equipment also now being in-

LEATHER PICKERS by PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO.



Top left—Made from extra heavy leather, specially tanned with the hair left on. (Our No. 10 HAIR-ON.)
Top center—Extra large double loop heavy duty leather picker, designed especially for weavers of duck, canvas and similar materials. (Our No. 2 DUCK.)
Top right—Special size double loop leather picker for silk, rayon, etc. (Our No. 40.)
Bottom left—Heavy single loop, made from the finest grade of pure oak tanned leather, a good all around picker. (Our No. 20.)
Bottom center and right—Special double loop leather picker—(OUR WINNER.) Highly recommended for high speed looms. The sheet of plastic material in between the two plies of the loop gives added strength and long life. (Our No. 45.)

All of the above leather Pickers can be made with or without the bore, and they can be furnished in right-hand or left-hand styles, special trims or sizes to your specifications.

—Representing—

ODOM MACHINE MFG. CORP.
The Colonel Comb Box
(Oilless Ball Bearing Action)

C. R. DANIELS CO.
Canvas Baskets and Trucks

PHILADELPHIA BELTING CO.
Leather Pickers
Leather Belting
Leather Packing

LYON METAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Work Benches
Steel Shelving
and Lockers

JAS. H. BILLINGTON CO.
Bobbins, Spools,
Quills, Shuttles,
Raw Hide Pickers

—WE SELL—

BALL BEARING CASTERS
Pressed Steel
Plastic
Rubber

SPECIAL FABRICATION OF METAL AND FIBRE
Roving Boxes—Doff Boxes
Battery Filling Trucks
Lap Trucks—Packing Dollies
Conditioning Trucks
Cotton Trucks, Hand Trucks
Platform Trucks, Drum Trucks

WILKIN & MATTHEWS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS — TEXTILE SPECIALTIES & EQUIPMENT
215 BUILDERS BUILDING CHARLOTTE, N. C. TELEPHONE 5-2946
MATERIAL HANDLING COST CAN BE REDUCED WITH THE PROPER EQUIPMENT

troduced by Yale. They will likewise supplement the existing sprocket-and-roller-chain designs.

In the first available series of Lift-King electric trucks, a "free-lift" of 66 inches (i.e., the load lift before the telescopic mechanism begins to extend) permits the truck to tier goods inside freight cars and street trucks, and in low headroom spaces. This model can reach 130 inches from the floor, can carry up to 6,000 pounds, and has an over-all collapsed height of only 83 inches. A second series has an over-all collapsed height of barely 68 inches, a free lift of 51 inches and a total reach of 100 inches. In all cases, the sit-down feature is coupled with automotive-type controls—steering wheel, foot acceleration, pedal brakes, and gear-shift-like lifting controls mounted on the steering column. The result is easier truck operator training, less fatigue on long shifts, and greater manipulative precision. The hydraulic lift permits the easier installation and use of special handling accessories—pushers, load-rotating devices, load-clamping devices, automatic fork adjustors, and the many other mechanisms which add such versatility to the standard fork-lift.

The patented Duplex lifting system employs a hydraulic piston system on a single axis which first thrusts upward to accomplish the free lift, and then thrusts downward to "raise itself by its bootstraps" and extend the telescopic mast for the second stage of lifting. It is noteworthy that the hydraulic hose connections are stationary so that hose need not dangle from elevated members even at extreme extension. The telescoping fork-carriage is guided in upright channels by ball-bearing mounted rollers. Side thrust is taken by four thrust rollers. Rollers eliminate power losses which result when the elevating channels slide along the stationary channels. The tilting mechanism (the mast can tilt forward five degrees or backwards ten degrees to center the load) is also hydraulically operated. It is actuated by two double acting piston type cylinders which provide load rigidity. Other features include: full vision, shockless steering, sealed hydraulic brakes, rugged safety construction, cleated cushion tires, and ready accessibility of all mechanical parts.

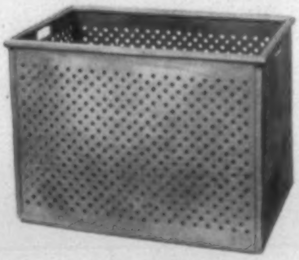
New Du Pont Bulletin For Technical Service Manual

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., has issued to the trade a new bulletin for inclusion in the Nylon Technical Service Manual, to be incorporated into the General Textile Processing section of the manual. Although this bulletin is being placed in the General Textile Processing section, it is replacing the bulletin on bleaching in the Broad Weaving section.

Company Consolidates Production Facilities

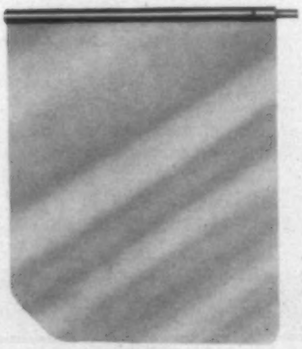
Duesberg-Bosson of America, Inc., has advised its customers that its Providence, R. I., manufacturing facilities have now been consolidated with those of its large, modern plant at Fitchburg, Mass. An official of the firm announced that concentration of production and administrative functions at the

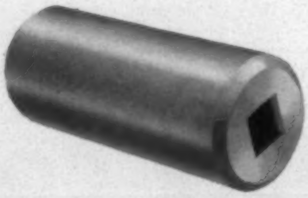
Stainless Steel
THE MONEY SAVER

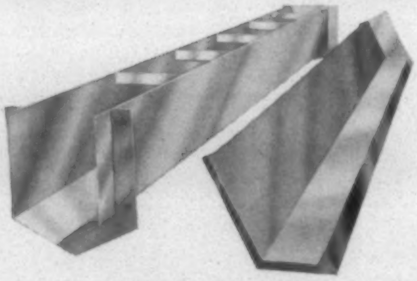

Doffing Boxes and Dye Beck Reels

Watertight and Flanged Shelf Dryer Pans

Brackets


Separators


Cloth Reel


Washing Troughs

The money you can save by using *Stainless Steel* should be an important factor at replacement time. *Stainless Steel's* non-corrosive, long wearing qualities mean fewer rejections and repairs, and far more economical upkeep.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY
• GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA •
Fabricators of Solid Stainless Steel and Stainless-Clad Tanks • Dyeing Vats • Washing Tanks • Steam Drums • Storage Tanks for Acids and Alkalis • Mechanical Agitators • Separators • Stainless Steel Trucks • And Many Other Stainless Steel Products.

main plant will enable the firm to render even better service to its customers than heretofore. New address of the company is: Duesberg-Bosson of America, Inc., P. O. Box 472, Fitchburg, Mass.

Ferric Chloride Booklet Issued By Pennsalt

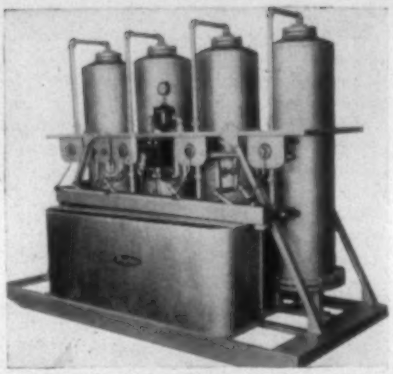
A simplified, concise manual on the properties, uses and methods of handling ferric chloride has been prepared by Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. for distribution among engineers, superintendents and operators of industries where the chemical is applicable. The 12-page leaflet lists and comments on the most important uses of ferric chloride. These uses are as ferric coagulants in the precipitation of sewage and sewage sludge conditioning, to form iron salts as a mordant in dyeing, as an etch in photo-engraving, a coagulant in glycerine manufacture, and as a catalyst in oil refining and organic reactions. The unique solubility of Pennsalt anhydrous ferric chloride in a wide range of organic solvents makes it valuable as a catalyst in condensation, polymerization and chlorination reactions.

Pennsalt produces two forms of ferric chloride—an anhydrous variety containing 96 per cent or more of the chemical by weight, and an aqueous solution commonly referred to as liquid ferric chloride. Pennsalt is the sole producer of anhydrous ferric chloride, the cheapest form of this chemical with the possible exception of tank car lots of the liquid. The booklet contains information on Pennsalt's two commercial forms of the product, listing their characteristics and equipment recommended for their use. Prefacing the folder is the statement: "In commenting on these specific applications, it is our purpose to present interesting and pertinent information only, as these comments are not intended to be descriptive of any complete process." Copies of the booklet, entitled "Anhydrous Ferric Chloride," may be obtained by addressing requests to Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co., 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

List Advantages Of Penfield Demineralizer

Penfield Mfg. Co. of Meriden, Conn., pioneers in the design, development and fabrication of demineralizers for the converting of tap water into mineral-free water, announces that its large industrial model is finding increasing favor in the textile industry. The large unit (as shown) insures a plant of a sufficient quality of demineralized water, equal to distilled water or better, and at a fraction of the cost, the firm claims. Many production headaches due to raw water are eliminated, company officials state.

Penfield recently marketed a new low-cost cartridge model unit for use in the laboratory. This new unit is self contained and the cartridges are easily replaced. The water delivered is said to be free from calcium, magnesium and heavy salts. The unit consists of three parts: the removable cartridge, a cast aluminum wall bracket and an electronic conductivity controller which measures the quality of the treated water at all times. The cartridge comes packed with a four-bed activated ion exchange resins and has a capacity for removing approximately 1,100 grains of dissolved ionizable minerals, expressed as $CaCO_3$, before becoming exhausted. The flow capacity of this model is from five to eight gph.



Hyster Co. Load-Grab Described In Catalog

A new catalogue bringing up-to-date the information on the Load-Grab, versatile attachment for palletless materials handling with Hyster's 2,000 and 4,000-pound capacity lift trucks, has just been published by the Hyster Co. of Portland, Ore., Peoria and Danville, Ill. The eight-page brochure, generously illustrated with both model views and operational photographs, describes the hydraulically-controlled device which side squeezes bales, boxes, bundles, bags, barrels, drums, etc., with just enough pressure to lift without pallets. Since the introduction last year of the standard Load-Grab with rubber-faced arms, spike-faced arms, drum-handling arms, and pallet load arms as optional equipment, two additional variations have been developed, the box clamp and the carton clamp. A total of seven interchangeable arms for particularized handling are now available for the basic attachment. For additional information write the Hyster Co., Portland 8, Ore., and ask for Form No. 1123.

Carrier Releases Film On Air Conditioning

Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., manufacturer of air conditioning, refrigeration and industrial heating equipment, is releasing this month a new 16mm sound motion picture in color dramatizing the functions and benefits of air conditioning in the home, in commerce and in industry. Entitled "Service Unseen," the 22-minute film covers the history of "man-made weather" from the development of the principles of air conditioning to its present state of widespread usefulness.

Through the use of animation the film demonstrates the four functions of air conditioning—cleaning of the air, control of temperature and humidity, and circulation of the air—and then shows how different types of manufacturing employ one or more of these elements to make goods better and at less cost than ever before. The processing

RUBBER-COAT MASTER FLAT ENAMEL

This Full Rubber-base Flat Enamel Resists Constant Steam and Moisture, Chemical Fumes, and Scrubbing — as Only Rubber Can!

"Tops the Pinnacle of Flat Paints"

Paint Floors with Rubber-Coat *Skid-less* Floor Enamel
"Tougher than tough"
Lime and alkali-proof.

Rubber-Coat Master Flat Enamel outwears regular paints three to one. Over 50% of the vehicle solids is rubber. Save two-thirds of your maintenance costs by painting with Rubber-Coat Master Flat — a third as often!

- Safe to use on wet or damp surfaces.
- No lime-burning from fresh plaster.
- Fire and mildew resistant.
- Stands constant wetness and steam.
- Stains removed by washing, without injuring finish.
- Dries in one hour—one coat usually covers.

Specialists in unusual coatings for over 20 years; for a better, sure answer to your maintenance problems, write to us today. We have the solution.

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FIRST IN RUBBER PAINT—FIRST IN RUST INHIBITIVE PAINT

of cotton and nylon is shown under both controlled and uncontrolled "weather" conditions. "Service Unseen" is being distributed nationally by Castle Films, 445 Park Avenue, New York City, and prints are available without charge for showings by organized groups. The film was produced by Calvin Co., Kansas City, Mo.

New Mathieson Booklet Covers History Of Firm

A new booklet, "Mathieson Chemicals," has just been published by Mathieson Chemical Corp., 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. The 32-page illustrated booklet covers the history, operations and products of the company. Information is given on methods of production, properties and applications of caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, liquid chlorine, ammonia, dry ice and carbonic gas, hypochlorite products, sodium methylate, sodium chlorite and chlorine dioxide, and various specialties. Also included is a description of the recently developed stationary mercury cell for the production of chlorine and caustic soda.

Stewart Products Co. Now Under New Name

The corporate name of Stewart Products Co. of Gastonia, N. C., a corporation, has been changed to Superior Bolster Co., a corporation. The change became effective Jan. 1. There is no change in ownership or management.

Seydel-Woolley Forms New Finishing Division

Seydel-Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga., announces the formation of a new finishing division which will manufacture chemicals and render service to the wet processing branch of the textile industry. Plant expansion for the manufacture of these products has been made, and among the products offered are the following: detergents, wetting agents, dye-bath assistants, desize assistants, softeners, sanforizing oils, kier oils, scouring agents, soluble oils, and coning oils. David Meriwether of Greenville, S.C., pictured at left, has been appointed general sales representative for the new division. Mr. Meriwether is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., having received his education there and completed his studies with a degree from the University of Tennessee in 1931. After leaving college, Mr. Meriwether was employed by the Southern Bleachery and Print Works, Inc., Taylors, S. C., and during his ten years with that organization gained valuable practical experience in all departments of the plant and was serving in a supervisory capacity at the time he was called to active service by the Army in 1941. After leaving the Army, Mr. Meriwether was associated with the Tennessee Textile Co., Inc., Chattanooga, Tenn., as general manager, and left them a year or so later to accept a position as vice-president and general manager of the Rockland Bleach and Dye Works, Brooklandville, Md. He comes from this position to Seydel-Woolley & Co. in the capacity mentioned above.

Textile Equipment Corp. Formed At Greenville, S. C.

Textile Equipment Corp., capitalized at $100,000, recently was granted a charter to operate a textile equipment firm at Greenville, S. C. Officers of the new firm were listed as: W. D. Dodenhoff, president; George Hufferd, vice-president; and H. C. Hard, secretary-treasurer.

Harwood Introduces New Line Of Feeders

Geo. S. Harwood & Son, 50 LaGrange Street, Worcester 8, Mass., has developed and is now introducing its new line of Bramwell continuous feeders. Four outstanding advantages listed by the firm are: (1) increased productive capacity by virtue of a more gently sloped spike apron and a larger sized hopper with horizontal bottom apron; (2) increased efficiency and flexibility, not only in respect to the wider range of staple lengths which can be handled, but because of a variable speed transmission unit in the spike apron drive; (3) lower maintenance cost through the use of improved bearings and a screw conveyor which automatically ejects dirt and foreign matter from a hous-

They're *Exactly* Right!

Skilled workmanship and quality materials insure that all Kluttz parts are machined inside and out to exact tolerances . . . and this means that your bobbins run smoother and last longer.

KLUTTZ CAST IRON RING HOLDERS are unsurpassed for smoothness, roundness, and durability. Available in sizes to fit any spinning frame.

KLUTTZ CAST IRON BOBBIN GEARS have the clean-cut, properly beveled teeth that make them run as true as higher-priced cut tooth gears.

KLUTTZ CAST TOOTH PLATE and SPLIT GEARS run true.

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For today's full measure of value, specify Kluttz.

KLUTTZ MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.
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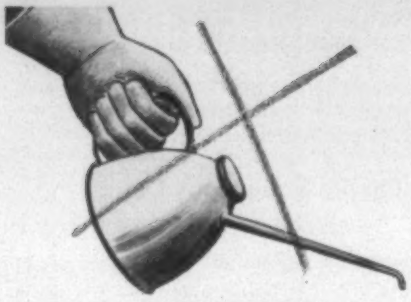

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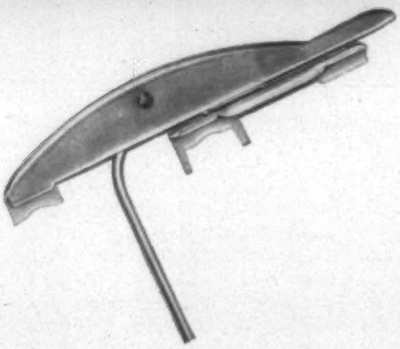

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Never Needs Lubrication!
Cuts Spinning Cost!
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Eliminates Yarn Soiling!
Eliminates Scored Rolls!
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P.O. Box 745 Columbus, Ga.

ing under the beater grid; and (4) more rugged construction based on sturdy flame-cut steel main frames, whose smooth surfaces can incidentally be kept clean with utmost ease. Complete information concerning the Bramwell continuous feeders may be obtained on request to the company.

Waldron Develops New Textile Printing Process

The John Waldron Corp. has announced the development of its new Heliofast textile printing process which is said to accomplish high-speed multicolor textile printing without a back gray and without a cylinder. The printing operation by the Heliofast process goes from nip to nip maintaining commercial register at speeds of 230 yards per minute. Full information may be obtained upon request to John Waldron Corp., P. O. Box 791, New Brunswick, N. J.

Safety Council Releases Series Of Slide Films

A new series of six sound slide films, entitled "Human Factors in Safety," has been released by the National Safety Council to aid management's foreman training program. The 35 mm., 33 1/3 r.p.m. films comprise a visual training course for foremen that deals with production and job attitudes, as well as safety. The cartoon technique is used in two of the films, and action shots of workers on the job add realism to the plant scenes. The narration is by professional radio announcers. Dr. J. L. Rosenstein psychologist and associate professor at Chicago's Loyola University, served as an advisor during the production of the series.

Each film deals with one aspect of the complex art of handling people. The series shows supervisors how to train new workers, how to keep experienced workers alert, and how to win the respect, co-operation and loyal support of their men. The six films are entitled, "The Secret of Supervision," "Teaching Safety on the Job," "People Are All Alike," "Everybody's Different," "Teamwork for Safety" and "Safety Case Histories." The last film, presenting instances of actual accidents, can be stopped after each case to enable audience discussion of what caused the accident and how it could have been prevented by proper supervision. For further information, write the National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

Heavy-Duty Die Cutting Press For Textiles

A completely new hydraulically operated, remote control 60-inch heavy-duty die cutting press is announced by Standard Machinery Co. of Mystic, Conn. Finger tip pressure permits the operator to move a hydraulic operated lever, which is conveniently located alongside the front roll. The lever operates the friction disc clutch and a large rugged brake. With complete lever control of the press at all times, the operator can easily jog the head in up and down positions, or operate the machine continuously or intermittently. Compact, sturdily built, neat appearing, and completely safe (all moving parts, except the head, are enclosed), the new 34 by 60-inch die cutting press is capable of operating at 15 strokes per minute. The oversize clutch and brake permit instantaneous start and stop operation. Specifications and detailed data describing the new Standard heavy duty die cutting press will be sent on request by Standard Machinery Co., Mystic, Conn.

New Vari-Feed Oilers Presented By Trico

Trico Fuse Mfg. Co., 2948 North Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., is offering to the trade its new Vari-Feed Oilers, with removable wick retainer, which it recommends for use on any equipment having solid bearings oiled from the top where a measured quantity of filtered oil is desirable. Feed of oil is controlled by varying size of wick embodied in tamper-proof base fitting and greater feed variation can be obtained by using lighter or heavier oil. The oiler will feed oil or liquids as thin as water or as heavy as molasses, the company claims. Vari-Feed oilers are available in four types: with or without sight-fitting and with or without feed shut-off. Company officials say the oilers pay for themselves by savings in time, labor and maintenance through elimination of "trust-to-luck" hand-oiling. A complete descriptive folder is available free upon request to the firm.

New Type Push Broom Developed By Modglin

A new and unusual push broom that sweeps cleaner, faster, is not affected by water or mild solutions of acids and alkalis, and sets new standards for durability and long-life has been developed by the Modglin Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., it is reported. Named the Perma-Push, the new push broom is the first in this field to employ the new "Electrene" (polystyrene plastic) bristles, the long-wearing properties of which make it admirably suited to withstand the hard wear and rough usage to which push brooms are normally subjected. Reason for the superior performance of the broom is not only the adaptability of the "Electrene" bristles, but also the ingenious design and sturdy construction of the broom itself. Bristles are set in four continuous rows, rather than the conventional tufts, and thereby form a solid front for sweeping. And, because of the unique design which joins handle to brush block with the proper angle for most convenient and comfortable operation, in normal sweeping all four rows of bristles are in contact with the swept surface at the same time. Thus, though slightly heavier than corresponding sizes of the conventional push broom, the Perma-Push in reality saves time and labor by providing greater efficiency, the company claims. The Perma-Push is available in two sizes: 18 and 24 inches. Three and three-quarter-inch bristles are set in a hard wood block. The broom handle, also of a quality hard wood, is securely connected to a curved metal ferrule set in the block. The new metal connection eliminates a disadvantage most brooms have had heretofore — the breaking off of the threaded handle at the juncture point—and its design permits more efficient, easier operation. The handle is readily changed to the opposite side of the block to permit a reverse push.

Reed-Prentice Offers Automatic Screw Driver

Of interest to the plant maintenance department is the pneumatic, automatic screw driver available from Reed-Prentice Corp., Worcester, Mass., manufacturer of machine tools. The trigger-operated driver operates a maximum of 50 feet from the hopper mechanism, enabling the operator to cover a large area. The pneumatic screw driver is said to be easy to operate and readily moved about by one man since it weighs but 65 pounds.

Stein, Hall Co. Opens Atlanta Sales Office

The opening of a new sales office in Atlanta, Ga., has been announced by Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Avenue, New York City. The manager of the Atlanta office will be E. D. Estes, left, who has served the organization in this same territory from the Stein, Hall Charlotte, N. C., office. Headquarters will be at 364 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, and the sales area covered will be the states of Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Mr. Estes studied textile engineering at Georgia Tech. He began his career in the textile industry with Callaway Mills; later he held positions with this company as superintendent of Unity Cotton Mills and as vice-president and general manager of Valway Rug Mills. From 1935 until 1942, Mr. Estes was employed by Dan River Mills, after which he joined the Stein, Hall organization.

Offer Improved Pump For Transfer Of Acids

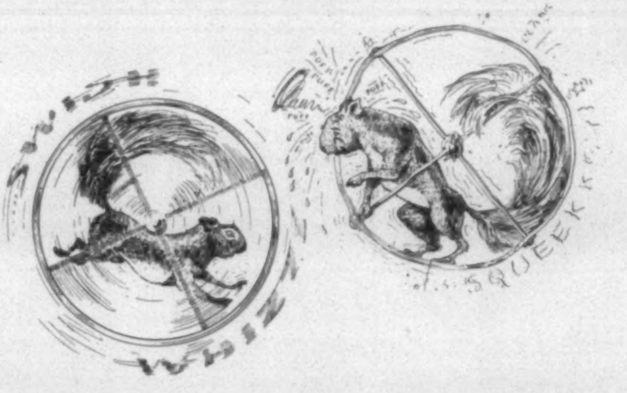
Safe and convenient transfer of acids and other liquids from carboys, barrels or drums is now possible with the improved foot or hand actuated pneumatic pump, according to General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 West Huntingdon Street, Philadelphia 32, Pa. Liquids floor smoothly and stop instantly, it is claimed. They come in contact only with the corrosion-resistant tube and cannot affect other parts. The company states that no tilting of the container is necessary and danger of a slip, a splash or a spill is minimized. Damage likely to result when other methods are used can easily exceed the small cost of this pump, the firm claims. Descriptive literature may be obtained on written request to the firm.

Moreland To Represent Cravenette In South

Cravenette Co. of Hoboken, N. J., has appointed Moreland Chemical Co. of Spartanburg, S. C., as sales agent for its water-repellent preparations in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia.

Falk Corp. Announces New Motoreducer Line

The Falk Corp., Milwaukee, Wis., announces a new line of all-steel Motoreducers which represent the culmination of an exhaustive ten-year program of research, design and test studies. This new all-steel Motoreducer is said to retain all of the time-tested design features which characterized the original Motoreducer placed on the market for the first time over 16 years ago. Many additional improvements have been added to the new all-steel unit that contribute materially to its appearance and efficiency. The new all-steel housing is designed with smooth contours and generous sections which are claimed to practically eliminate



Why is one exhausted . . . AND THE OTHER GOING STRONG?

It's just another example of the importance of perfect balance. The balanced cage spins easily with almost no effort . . . the vibration set up when the unbalanced cage starts slows it down and quickly exhausts its user.

The same thing happens when you start your spinning frames. Unless all cylinders are perfectly balanced, excessive vibration reduces speed, interferes with quality, shortens the life of the cylinder, and often results in premature bearing failures.

For top performance and economical operation specify JENKINS DYNAMICALLY BALANCED CYLINDERS.

JENKINS METAL SHOPS, Inc.
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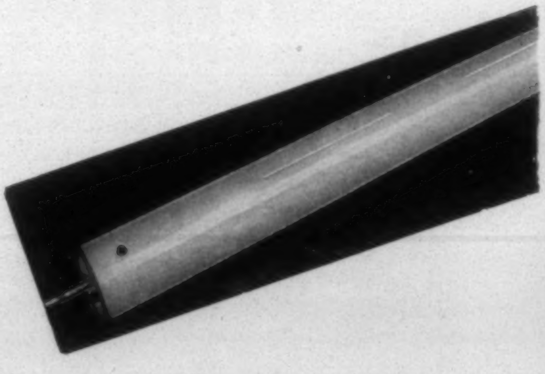

accidental damage. Yet, the housing is lighter and stronger and more adaptable to a variety of requirements. In addition, it is equipped with a newly developed dirt-proof and moisture-proof seal which protects gears and bearings against contamination of the lubricant by moisture and dirt.

Falk Motoreducers still retain a conservative horsepower rating which assures long trouble-free operation of all properly selected units. In addition, shaft diameters have been increased to provide greater torsional strength and considerable increase in overhung load capacity. The complete line includes horizontal and vertical units in both integral and all-motor types, for floor, wall or ceiling mount. The basic Motoreducer unit can be converted to right angle, V-belt, multi-speed, low ratio, ceiling mount and many other adaptations. Falk Motoreducers are used to drive mixers, agitators, conveyors, pumps, dust collectors, screens, vats, fans, washers, foundry equipment, line shafts, machine tools, and other types of equipment. Two new Motoreducer bulletins will be available soon to provide complete information concerning the Falk All-Steel Motoreducer. Write to The Falk Corp., Milwaukee 8, Wis., or contact the Falk representative nearest you for your copy.

New Transmission Offered By Speed Control Corp.

A new transmission called Specon MD, designed to provide infinitely variable speeds within wide ranges is announced by Speed Control Corp., Wickliffe, Ohio. The unit consists of a mechanical differential attached to a standard Liuk-Belt PIV unit. Four models are offered, providing any desired speed, either forward or reverse, between 0 and 7,000 r.p.m. Output torque from 20 inches pounds (minimum speed) to 15,460 inches pounds (maximum speed) is also available. Net output horsepower varies in different models and speeds from one horsepower to 20 horsepower. Desired speed is set by a hand wheel and indicated on a large dial. A vernier dial is provided, when specified, to permit extremely close speed settings. Related speed-torque characteristics within the extreme limits may be provided to fit almost any applications, it is claimed. Specon MD transmissions are said to be suited to many continuous industrial processes requiring accurate speed control at one or more points. They are well adapted to such processes as the mixing of chemicals, liquid ingredients, etc. They are mechanical only and involve no friction nor hydraulic drives and no electrical components.

Green Sales Co. Offers Packaged Safety Program

"Packaged Safety" in the form of a complete accident prevention program is being offered American industry without charge via industrial safety directors, plant superintendents and production executives interested in cutting down this country's appalling accident toll. The safety "package," known as the Green-Lite Safety Award Plan, consists of everything required for a concentrated anti-accident campaign covering a period of 90 working days. The plan is flexible and may be operated for a shorter period of time if desired.

The entire Green-Lite Safety Award Plan together with full operating instructions is contained in a standard file-size loose-leaf ring binder which is furnished free to each participating company. Distinguishing feature of the plan is that it provides each employee with a choice of desirable merchandise prizes, awarded to those who remain accident-free for stated periods of time. Among the prizes which have proven most popular in large plants are bathroom scales, alarm clocks, electric heating pads, carving sets, etc. Providing these merchandise prizes as personal incentives has proved so effective in drastically reducing accidents in plants where the plan has operated that one firm is now introducing it in a number of its other factories where the accident hazard is high. Finally, realizing that management is interested primarily in results, the plan suggests how a report should be prepared to properly present what has been achieved in terms of accident reduction, with consequent savings in lost time, lost production, and insurance cost. Because of the trend to constantly rising production costs, accident prevention takes on a new and dramatic importance for the accident toll is a costly tax on American business. That this tax can be substantially

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reduced is proved by the record of success achieved by the Green-Lite Safety Award Plan wherever it has been tried. Copies of the plan may be obtained from its sponsor, Green Sales Co., Inc., 276 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, to whom requests should be addressed.

New Load Center Unit Described In Bulletin

How Allis-Chalmers new standardized load center unit substations pay off in power savings, better performance, greater safety and flexibility, easier installation and quicker delivery is told in a new 16-page bulletin released by the company. The bulletin includes a simple and flexible nomogram which makes it easy to select the correct air circuit breaker for any application of a standardized load center unit substation. Sizes and dimensions of load center unit substation transformers, vertical lift metal-clad switchgear and Type L switchgear with air circuit breakers together with space requirements of standard low-voltage switchgear are given. The bulletin points out that transformers and metal-clad switchgear are not the only pieces of electrical equipment that can be packaged to save space and money and to provide better appearance and greater safety. Compact unit substations are also formed by combining transformers and switchgear with motor control and with power rectifiers. Copies of "How Power at Load Centers Pays Off," Bulletin 11B6285A, are available upon request from Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., South 70th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gums, Gelatins Improved By Synthetic Thickener

Duplication and improvement on nature has now been extended to gums and gelatins, following the development of a synthetic, non-creaming thickener for natural and synthetic lyntex in the laboratories of American Polymer Corp., Peabody, Mass. Known as Polyco 296, this new product is based upon acrylate copolymers and can be diluted with hot or cold water to provide higher viscosities at lower concentrations than most commercial thickeners. Because of its unique chemical composition, Polyco 296 is not subjected to the rotting, scouring and mildewing usually encountered with naturally derived gums, proteins and starches, the company claims. It will not support bacteria growth, in non-oxidizing, non-yellowing, stable in the presence of heat, and resists oils, fats, greases and alphatic solvents. Polyco 296 is recommended as an additive to thicken latices and resin emulsions for textile printing, pastes and sizes. It also finds wide use in the manufacture of lubricating greases, dipping, saturating and coating operations. Additional uses are covered in a new data sheet, P-6, available upon request to American Polymer Corp., 101 Foster Street, Peabody, Mass.

Decating Control System Developed By Honeywell

An automatic time control system for holding decating operations at top productive capacity while maintaining uniformly, high-quality output is announced by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. "Initial installation at the plant of the Windsor Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, is proving that exact and consistent timing is possible on steam and vacuum decating cycles," said Honeywell engineers. "Production is appreciably increased and high-quality permanent luster, improved 'hand' and proper setting of fabric widths and lengths are made possible," they added. The system has two electric timers, one for the steam cycle and one for the vacuum cycle, which are connected to energize the vacuum timer as steaming time ends. Distribution of the system, which includes ATC equipment, will be through the Brown industrial division of the Honeywell organization.

The American Management Association recently published a checklist of publications, "New Directions in Sales Management, Marketing and Packaging," reporting advances in sales management, marketing and packaging during recent years. In the 59 pamphlets, booklets and research studies listed are expositions and analyses of operating techniques, policy determination, procedures, company case histories and the technical experience of leading organizations which have pioneered progress in market research, sales compensation, materials handling and container and package testing, sales training and other aspects of distribution. In pamphlet form the checklist is available without cost from the American Management Association, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

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1948 Rayon Output Breaks All Records

The rayon producing industry in the United States broke all pervious production records in 1948 with an output of 1,124,300,000 pounds of filament yarn and staple, according to the February issue of *Rayon Organon,* statistical publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The record 1948 output exceeded that of 1947 by 15 per cent and was nearly three times the 1939 level. Production of non-cellulose base manufactured yarns and fibers such as nylon, vinyon, protein-base fibers, spun glass, etc., would add another 67,000,000 pounds to the synthetic yarn and staple industry total.

Filament yarn output amounting to 856,100,000 pounds accounted for 76 per cent of the 1948 rayon total, and was 15 per cent ahead of 1947. The output of 268,200,000 pounds of staple in 1948 was an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. Combined production of yarn and staple exceeded a billion pounds for the first time in the history of the American industry.

Domestic rayon filament yarn deliveries, all processes, last year amounted to 836,500,000 pounds which, in line with output, was a new high record for the domestic industry. Viscose-cupra yarn shipments at 546,800,000 pounds were seven per cent above 1947 and acetate shipments amounting to 289,700,000 pounds were 33 per cent greater. Shipments of viscose-cupra to all textile trades were up five per cent, to the broad weaving trade specifically an increase of four per cent was shown. Shipments to the circular knitting trade were up ten per cent, narrow weaving eight per cent and miscellaneous uses 30 per cent.

A loss in viscose-cupra yarn shipments was sustained in the following trades: full-fashioned hosiery, 69 per cent; seamless hosiery, eight per cent; warp knitting, two per cent.

On a poundage basis, the largest increase (7,600,000 pounds) occurred in shipments to the broad weaving trade while the largest reduction (1,100,000 pounds) was sustained by the full-fashioned hosiery trade. Broad weaving accounted for 70 per cent of the total viscose-cupra yarn shipped to the textile trades.

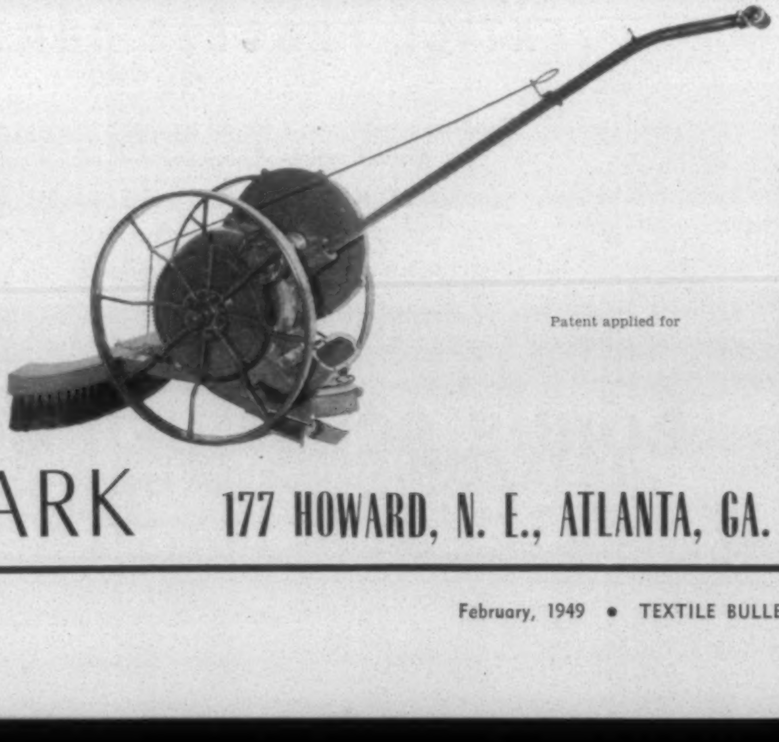
Acetate yarn shipments to all trades showed a 33 per cent gain in 1948 with deliveries to the broad weaving trade up 37 per cent, warp knitting 25 per cent, narrow weaving 109 per cent and circular knitting 14 per cent. Shipments to the seamless hosiery industry declined 13 per cent and miscellaneous uses four per cent. Gains of 65,000,000 pounds were recorded in broad weaving and 6,800,000 pounds in warp knitting. The broad weaving industry received 84 per cent of the total 1948 acetate yarn shipments to the domestic trades.

While all divisions of the industry achieved new record levels, the largest poundage increase was attained by acetate filament yarn which showed an increase of 72,300,000 pounds over 1947. Viscose-cupra yarn was up 37,100,000 pounds, acetate staple 23,500,000 pounds, and viscose staple and tow 16,300,000 pounds. Percentagewise, acetate staple showed the largest increase with 39 per cent, followed by acetate yarn with 33 per cent, viscose staple and tow ten per cent, and viscose-cupra yarn seven per cent.

World rayon production, according to the *Organon,* has come back to within 13 per cent of the all-time record high in 1941. During 1948, world production is estimated at 2,450,000,000 pounds, a gain of 23 per cent above 1947 and ten per cent above 1939. In 1941, total world output aggregated 2,817,000,000 pounds.

World output of filament yarn during 1948 reached a new record peak with an estimated 1,570,000,000 pounds, exceeding the previous high in 1947 by 20 per cent and that of 1939 by 37 per cent. All major geographic areas contributed to the new high level. In Europe, filament yarn production rose to one of the highest levels on record as the result of output in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and a partially-revitalized Germany. Record levels were also achieved by North and South American producers and in Japan, the output of filament yarn rose to the highest level since 1943, although it was very small compared to pre-war years.

The increase of rayon staple was general throughout the world, but the 1948 output of 880,000,000 pounds, while 30 per cent over 1947, was still well below the record output of 1,552,000,000 pounds in 1941. Expanded opera-



The Improved Automatic Blower and Sweeper is designed for the Spinning, Spool and Twister rooms.

It's substantial, ball bearing. The brush in front sweeps up in front while a current of air forces the waste from under the frames in the next alley where the brush picks it up, etc.

It is reasonably easy to push, pushed by hand. Saves labor and brooms.

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tions in France, the United Kingdom, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Germany brought Europe's output to the highest point since 1944. Japan's staple output also reached its highest level since that year.

The United States in 1948 retained leadership as the world's largest producer, accounting for 46 per cent of the world's output of yarn and staple. Its position in filament yarn was especially commanding, with an output of 55 per cent of the world's total. Although the largest producer of staple, the United States produced only 30 per cent of the global staple production.

An analysis of domestic production of denier sizes of rayon yarn by the *Organon* reveals that during 1948 the output of 50, 125, 300 and 1,100-denier yarns declined. The greatest poundage drop was in 1,100-denier as the result of the continued shift to 1,650-denier. A substantial decline occurred also in 125-denier while smaller declines were registered in the 50 and 300-denier yarns. Percentagewise the 125 and 1,100-denier yarns were down 61 and 28 per cent, respectively, from the 1947 level.

More than offsetting these declines were the gains made in other categories. The greatest increase occurred in the 1,650-denier yarn, while lesser increases took place in 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 450, 600 and 900-denier sizes. On a percentage basis 1948 exceeded 1947 by 45 per cent in the 1,650-denier and over group and by 24 per cent in the 525-999 range. The 100-denier increase in the same period was 17 per cent, the 150-denier increased eight per cent and the 75-denier rose six per cent.

A comparison of 1948 and 1947 viscose-cupra yarn production by tenacity reveals an increase of ten per cent in high tenacity yarns and a five per cent increase in intermediate-regular tenacity yarns. The former type are used primarily in the tire industry, and the latter by various textile trades.

The average denier of viscose-cupra yarn production increased from 222 in 1947 to 225 in 1948. On regular-intermediate tenacity yarns, there was little change in the average denier, but on high tenacity production there was a further coarsening of average denier. On the regular-intermediate tenacity yarn, it stood at 129 as against 130 in 1947, while on the high tenacity it rose from 1,370 in 1947 to 1,455 in 1948.

Denier sizes showed an increase on all acetate filament output, according to the *Organon*. The largest poundage gains were in the 75, 150 and 200-and-coarser deniers. The 200-and-coarser deniers showed an increase of 95 per cent over 1947, the 150-denier 50 per cent, the 55-denier 33 per cent and the 75-denier 18 per cent. Over-all average denier of acetate yarns rose to 104 as a result of the large poundage gains in yarns heavier than 120-denier. This is the highest average denier since 1941 when it was 107 and compares with an average of approximately 97 in the 1942-1947 period.

High tenacity viscose yarns shipped to tire manufacturers showed a ten per cent increase over 1947 and accounted for 45½ per cent of total domestic shipments of viscose-cupra yarn. Producers' 1948 exports of rayon filament yarn amounted to 16,200,000 pounds, a loss of four per cent below the 1947 shipments but well above pre-war levels. The export volume constituted only two per cent of producers' total yarn deliveries.

NOTICE

We have been manufacturing the SUPERIOR COTTON CLEANER since 1940 under exclusive license and under United States Patent No. 2102442.

We have information that this machine is being copied, and we desire that the textile industry be acquainted with the facts, as our company is determined to see that its rights are not infringed upon.

The CENTRIF-AIR MACHINE CO. Inc.
P. O. Box 2164, Atlanta 1, Ga.

Medal To Memorialize Dr. Smith

As a testimonial to the late Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith, in recognition of his lifetime of devotion and his many contributions to the science of utilization of textile fibers, a Harold DeWitt Smith Memorial Medal is to be awarded annually for outstanding achievement in the field. The award will be presented by Committee D-13 on Textile Materials, of the American Society for Testing Materials. This testimonial has been made possible through the generosity of Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston, Mass., which has sponsored the award.

General regulations governing the award have recently been adopted by mutual agreement between A. S. T. M. Committee D-13, and Fabric Research Laboratories. The regulations include provision for a committee to elect the candidate for the award. The award committee will be comprised of five individuals as follows: (1) the chairman of Committee D-13, (2) a member of the faculty of an educational institution awarding degrees in science or engineering, (3) a member who is an employee of a concern manufacturing textile fibers or textile structures, (4) a member who is a textile scientist with an established reputation, and (5) a member at large who may be any qualified individual.

Harold DeWitt Smith, whose untimely death occurred in Mexico Feb. 10, 1947, was widely known for the number, variety, and importance of his contributions to the advancement of the textile industry.

Early in his career, he developed an intense interest in the physical properties of fibers and fabrics. His published papers reveal a great versatility embracing many fields of chemistry and physics. In addition, he was known as an able lecturer. In 1947, he was honored by the American Society for Testing Materials, being selected to give the Edgar Marburg Lecture at the 47th annual meeting of the society. His paper, reprinted by the A. S. T. M., entitled "Textile Fibers—An Engineering Approach to Their Properties and Uses," is considered one of the classics in the field of textiles.

Dr. Smith was a member of and active in many scientific and technical societies and was one of the original group forming the Textile Research Council, which eventually became the Textile Research Institute. He took an active part in the growth and development of that institute and served as non-paid president in 1945. At the time of his death, Dr. Smith was treasurer of A. M. Tenney Associates, sales representative for Tennessee Eastman Corp. He was associated with Ashton M. Tenney in that firm from the date it was first organized in 1930.

In addition to serving as a testimonial to Harold DeWitt Smith in recognition of his many years of unselfish devotion to the interests of the textile industry, this award is intended to encourage and to afford public recognition of outstanding achievement in, or contribution to the science of utilization of fibers.

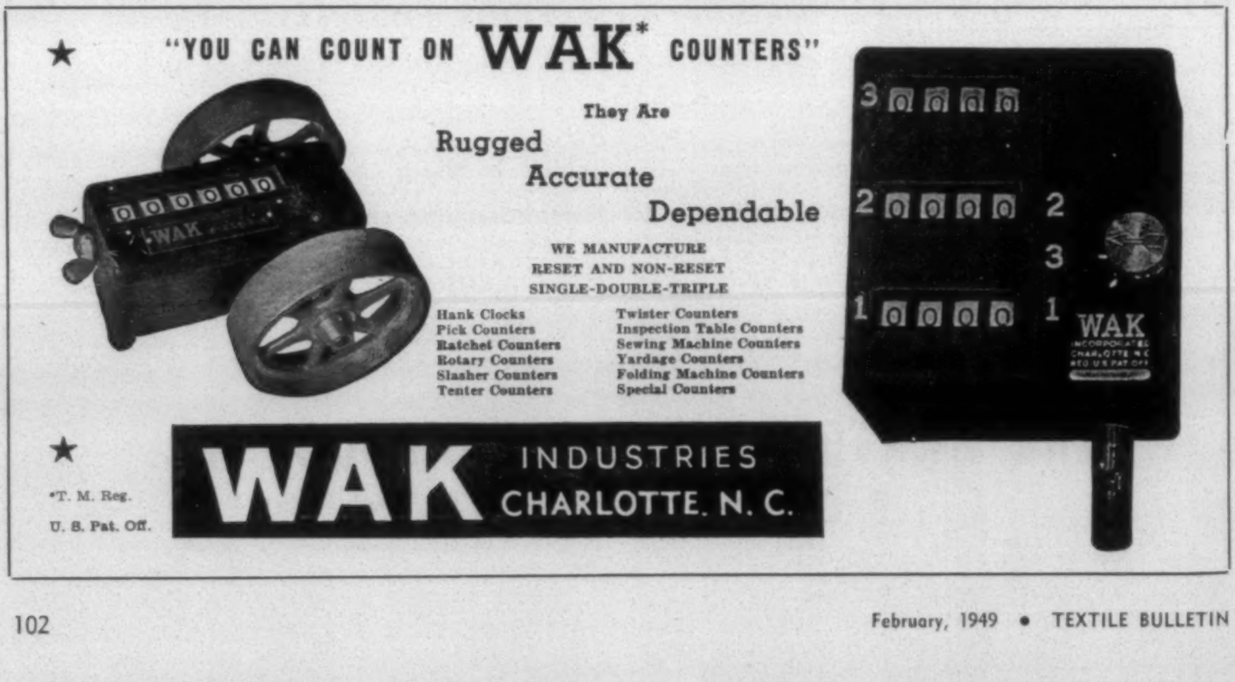
Booklet Covers Butterworth Rayon Spinning

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of rayon spinning machinery and textile finishing machinery, announces the publication of a 12-page booklet entitled "Butterworth Rayon Spinning." This booklet, with a uniquely-attractive godet wheel cover design, is the first of its kind published by the company and describes in detail the latest Butterworth 100-spindle rayon pot spinning machine.

A brief history of the development of rayon spinning machinery is related in the opening pages of the booklet, narrating Butterworth's part in the technical development in this field. Butterworth's engineering facilities and its research and development department are described.

The booklet covers every important unit of the Butterworth machine. Important mechanical features such as the patented traverse drive system are described and discussed in detail and shown in photo close-ups.

The last portion of the booklet is devoted to description of Butterworth's foundry, manufacturing, machining and shipping facilities, and numerous production improvements initiated since the end of World War II. A copy of this interesting and informative booklet can be obtained by requesting it on a company letterhead and addressing it to Rayon Machinery Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., 2417 East York Street, Philadelphia 25, Pa.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Alabama Boosting One-Variety Cotton

Five of Alabama's outstanding one-variety cotton producing communities recently were awarded substantial cash prizes contributed by the state-wide cotton improvement contest sponsors, the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. Winner of the grand prize of $2,000 was the Lily Flagg one-variety community, near Huntsville, in Madison County. Presentation of the cash award was made by Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills.

The other winners, each receiving a $500 prize, were: the Tyler community in Dallas County, the cash prize presentation being made by Joel E. Johnson, vice-president of Geneva (Ala.) Cotton Mills; the Central Elmore community, Elmore County, the cash award being made by Homer M. Carter, general manager of the Opelika plant of Pepperell Mfg. Co.; the Helican community, Winston County, with Claude M. Elrod, president of Boaz (Ala.) Mills making the cash award presentation for the sponsors; the Brent community, Bibb County, with Paul A. Redmond, Jr., executive vice-president of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, presenting the prize check. Purpose of the entire cotton improvement contest is to stimulate the yield and quality of cotton grown in Alabama, through the organization and operation of one-variety communities. All organization and administrative work in the contest is done by the Alabama Extension Service at Auburn.

Brown Instrument School Announces Program

Industrial instrument maintenance and repair courses which have been conducted for the past 15 years by Brown Instrument Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. will be divided during the first six months this year into four classes of five weeks each, and longer courses for companay personnel. In announcing the broadening of its instruction for the benefit of industry and for its own personnel, M. J. Ladden, head instructor of the Philadelphia instruments maker school, made known that the course for company personnel will start Feb. 21. It will be sub-divided into specific classes for instruction in millivoltmeters, mechanical pyrometers, continuous balance electronic potentiometers, electrically operated automatic control, flow meters, thermometers, pressure gauges and hygrometers, air-operated control, Moist-o-Graphs, tachometers, resistance thermometers, CO_2 and analygraph.

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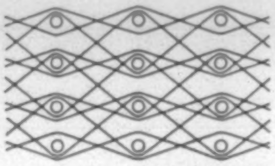

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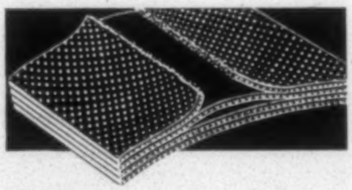

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Numerous Industry Meetings Scheduled

GET your bags packed—and leave them that way—because Spring is arriving with its usual heavy schedule of textile industry meetings and conventions. Listed below are dates not previously announced, along with programs of meetings already publicized, in chronological order. (A complete list will be found on Page 32.)

The *South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association* will have its Spring meeting March 5 at Parker District High School, Greenville, beginning at 10 a. m. Stanley Berg of Fafnir Bearing Co., Charlotte, N. C., will give a paper on "Practical Application of Anti-Friction Bearings in Textiles." Karl Selden, Jr., assistant manager and chief engineer of the Textile Shops, Spartanburg, will speak on "Electronic Instruments in the Manufacture of Textiles." Both addresses will be followed by short discussion periods.

More than 400 executives representing firms in all sections of the country, manufacturing or distributing industrial and consumer products will meet in New York City March 17 and 18, to discuss sound marketing practices and techniques which will maintain and satisfy the high level of demand necessary to continue the economy at its present level. The meeting will be sponsored by the marketing division of the *American Management Association* under the direction of William E. Jones, A. M. A. marketing vice-president and sales vice-president of the Scranton (Pa.) Lace Co.

The next carding and spinning meeting of the *Textile Operating Executives of Georgia* will take place Saturday morning, March 19 in the Chemistry Building of Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. A detailed questionnaire on carding and spinning subjects has been mailed to all members by Robert W. Philip of Callaway Mills, T. O. E. G. secretary-treasurer.

The Spring meeting of the *National Council of Textile School Deans* will be held at Charlottesville, Va., March 21-23. The group will hold its sessions at the Institute of Textile Technology. About 25 textile school deans and officials of the Textile Foundation are expected to attend the conference.

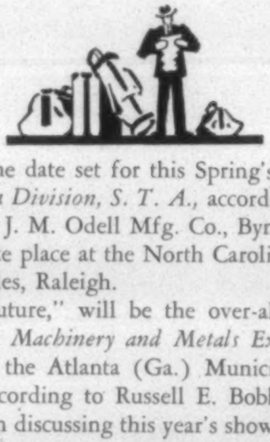
At a meeting of Committee D12 on Soaps and Detergents of the *American Society for Testing Materials,* to be held March 22 and 23 in the Sheridan Hotel (formerly Park Central), in New York City, special emphasis will be given to the use of radioisotopes for indicators in the degree of soil removal. This topic will be discussed by J. C. Harris of Monsanto Chemical Co. The new standard soiled fabrics prepared by the United States Testing Co. for the evaluation of detergency will be exhibited and will play an important part in the discussions on methods of testing. There will be talks on other detergency tests such as determination of wetting speed and pH value of detergent solutions.

Final plans are being made for the meeting of the *Fiber Society* on the Clemson (S. C.) College campus, April 14 and 15.

The 11th annual meeting of the *Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association* will be held April 14-16 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss., it is made known by Dwight M. Wilhelm, executive vice-president. Speakers for the parley have not as yet been named. Tentative plans for the meeting include a welcome party and beach supper, a luncheon for the ladies who attend and the annual banquet. Room reservations for the parley may be made through the association, P. O. Box 179, Montgomery.

A meeting of the *Northern North Carolina Division, S. T. A.,* has been scheduled tentatively for April 16 at Spray, N. C., with Spray Cotton Mills as host. Walter Allison of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., is chairman of the division.

A *Piedmont Sales Conference* at Charlotte, N. C., has been arranged by the Charlotte Sales Executives Club April 22. Among speakers will be Orville C. Hognander, vice-president and general sales manager of G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert Whitney, president of the National Federation of Sales Executives, New York City; James A. Farley, former postmaster general and now board chairman of Coca-Cola Export Corp., New York City; Arthur H. Motley, president of Parade Publications, Inc., New York City; and Ralph L. Lee, of the public relations department, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich. Addresses and forums will relate to new ideas and techniques for sales managers "incident to the transition from a seller's to a buyer's market."



April 23 is the date set for this Spring's meeting of the *Eastern Carolina Division, S. T. A.,* according to Chairman G. E. Moore of J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C. The meeting will take place at the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh.

"Meet the Future," will be the over-all theme of the fourth *Southern Machinery and Metals Exposition,* which will be held in the Atlanta (Ga.) Municipal Auditorium April 25-28, according to Russell E. Bobbitt, Jr., exposition president, in discussing this year's show plans. Modern engineering and science will offer Southern industry a bright new future at this year's exposition. The very latest developments for industry—machinery and tools, products and processes, equipment, tools and materials handling devices will all be included. Many products will be shown for the first time—all designed to give faster, better and more profitable plant operations. More manufacturers than have ever exhibited at any previous Southern Machinery and Metals Expositions will display their products at this exposition, which has become the focal point of contact between manufacturers and Southern industry.

The *Southern Industrial Conference on Machinery and Metals,* sponsored by the Georgia Institute of Technology, will be held in conjunction with the exposition and tours have been scheduled through Atlanta manufacturing plants.

Blocks of hotel rooms have been set aside for those attending the show, and railroads and airlines are co-operating with the exposition management in arranging travel reservations. Excellent display locations are available in the new auditorium building now being completed. Inquiries regarding exhibit space in these new modern facilities should be directed to Michael F. Wiedl, executive vice-president, Southern Machinery and Metals Exposition, Inc., 267 East Paces Ferry Road, N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

The three-day sixth annual *Spinner-Breeder Conference* sponsored by the Delta Council will open May 30 at Charlotte, N. C., under auspices of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association.

Come the middle of June, several hundred operating executives from the Carolinas, Virginia and Tennessee will head for Blowing Rock, N. C., for the annual convention of the *Southern Textile Association*. The dates are June 16, 17 and 18, and hotel reservations should be made direct with Mayview Manor at Blowing Rock. Already listed for places on the program are John Harden, assistant vice-president and public relations director for Burlington Mills Corp., and F. L. Gerdes, principal cotton technologist for the U. S. Ginning & Fiber Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. Robert T. Stutts of Carolinian Mills, High Shoals, N. C., is president of the association.

The 43rd annual meeting of the *North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association* will be held Oct. 13-14 at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C. Although that date is into the Fall, requests for hotel reservations are already being accepted.

The committee for the 1949 convention of the *American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists* has been organized and preliminary planning has been started, it was announced Feb. 16 by Walter F. Fancourt, III, of W. F. Fancourt Co., general convention chairman. The Philadelphia section, A. A. T. S. C., will be host for the three-day intersectional meeting to be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 13-14-15.

Mr. Fancourt stated that Ernest E. Rettberg, Jr., of Scholler Bros., has been named assistant general chairman while the following chairmen have been appointed for the various phases of the convention: dining, Albert H. Seitz of American Aniline Products, Inc.; entertainment, John W. Jordan of Alco Oil & Chemical Co.; exhibits, M. H. Klein of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc.; publicity, Ralph W. Jones of *Daily News Record;* printing and personnel, Percival Theel of Philadelphia Textile Institute; reservations, Walter G. Hamlen, Jr., of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; ladies, Richard L. Jones of Royce Chemical Co.; registration, A. E. Raimo of John Campbell & Co.; reception, Charles A. Seibert of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; transportation, James P. Conaway of Delta Co., Inc., and technical, William O. Neeb of Geigy Co., Inc.

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Bell Warns Of Large Inventories

Avoidance of the twin pitfalls of unwieldy accumulation of unsold stocks of cloth at mills and of reckless selling at unprofitable prices, such as characterized the cotton textile industry during the 1930s, was urged upon the industry Feb. 10 by W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Such steps on the part of the industry as individual competitors will lighten the task of restoring market confidence, and brighten the future of the entire market.

"In suggesting the reappearance of these ancient problems of the trade," Mr. Bell stated in his report at the association's annual meeting in New York City, "I would not have you carry away the opinion that I am in any way disheartened about the prospects for a continued large volume of consumption of cotton textiles in domestic markets. There is new strength in our market position. Forward commitments of customers are down to the lowest point in many years. While no immediate resumption of long-term buying is in prospect, any favorable response from increased consumer buying should be quickly reflected back to the primary market in terms of frequent and steady purchases."

Abnormalities of price and profit, which were prevalent in the industry in the Winter and Spring of 1947 to 1948, "have been thoroughly liquidated," Mr. Bell stated, and in many divisions of the market "the break-even point has been touched. The pre-war habits of hand-to-mouth purchases and cautious buying in general have been largely resumed, even though the risk of inventory ownership has been greatly reduced. The favorable development in this connection is that competition has become active at every stage of distribution, and the resulting benefit to the ultimate consumer in the way of lower living costs should stimulate a steady flow of repeat orders."

In his report Mr. Bell cited the full effort of the industry for maximum production which was sustained over most of last year, in the face of steadily declining prices. Only in the last quarter when many fabrics had receded to cost or less did curtailment occur. Active spindle hours dropped sharply in the final quarter, or by about 12.6 per cent from that quarter a year ago, and this contra-seasonal tendency contributed to a loss not to exceed 500 million linear yards in the annual production. A principal decrease in market outlets was in the export field, with shipments down from 1.5 billion square yards in 1947 to about 850 million for 1948, and lesser exports in prospect this year.

Mr. Bell cited as highly favorable factors for future cotton goods consumption the population growth in the United States of 17 million people since 1939, to a total today of 148 million. He noted a national income of $214 billion for 1948, up $18 billion from 1947, and comparing with $70 to $75 billion in 1939. This, he said, "adds up to vastly more customers with considerably more money for the satisfaction of their wants. In the growing competition for the consumer's favor, there are few products," he added, "which at this time can offer so much satisfaction for so little money" as cotton textiles. "The current outlook," he asserted, "calls for the maximum of effort by marketing firms, to whom the situation brings not only a challenge, but an opportunity to guide the course of the cotton textile industry along sound lines of economic progress."

At the meeting four new directors were elected for terms of three years, as follows: Marvin R. Cross of Greenwood Mills, Inc., G. Ellsworth Huggins of Catlin Farish Co., Inc., Frank H. Leslie of Leslie & Co., and Charles M. McLeod of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc. The annual reports of the treasurer, John C. Hughes of McCampbell & Co., Inc., and of the secretary, John L. Severance, were also submitted. The meeting was held in the association rooms at 40 Worth Street, New York.

Textile Bag Group Holds Annual Parley

The promotion of cotton for wider use in bags in all phases of industry was stressed at the annual meeting of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association in New Orleans, La., Feb. 14-16. According to Francis H. Ludington of New York, president of Chase Bag Co. and president of the association, "the experience gleaned in connection with the use of cotton for flour bags, which has doubled since the $400,000 campaign to push the use of cotton bags was launched by the National Cotton Council and the bag industry last May, indicates that this increase can be repeated in other fields such as sugar, fertilizer, foods, etc."

Ed Lipscomb of Memphis, Tenn, who heads the campaign for the cotton council, reported that the entire sum of $400,000 had been raised and that New York would start to increase the use of cotton bags for products other than flour. Concerning the increase in cotton bag usage by the flour industry as a result of the campaign, he said he believed the percentage would continue to rise. Mr. Lipscomb pointed out that bags represented the largest market for cotton.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told the group that the promotional possibilities in cotton bag fabrics have only been touched. "As yet we have capitalized only on the possibilities which were more or less obvious. In the accomplishment of this, relatively new wants have been created and satisfied, thus assuring that the greater part of this business has been a net gain for the entire industry and not merely the replacement of one type of fabric by another." Dr. Murchison stated also that just as the promotional possibilities are relatively untouched, so are the possibilities of improvement which derive from scientific research.

College Begins Evening Course In Textiles

A seminar course in textiles was initiated Feb. 8 at the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn., under the direction of Dr. William F. Luther of Dixie Mercerizing Co. and the university's industrial research bureau. The course will be held each Tuesday night of the second semester. Guest lecturers will include R. P. Cochrane of Dixie Mercerizing Co., who will speak on cotton; Pat Plumlee of Peerless Woolen Mills, woolen fabrics; Paul Lawton of Peerless, weaving; J. J. O'Neill of Riegel Textiles, Inc.,

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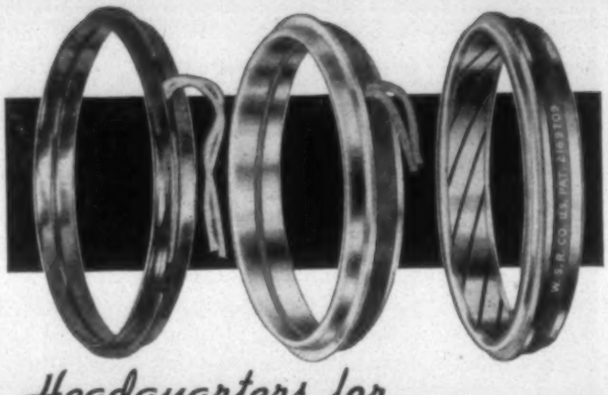

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all phases of finishing fabrics with the exception of dyeing; J. Albert Crumley of Hosiery Processing Co., dyeing; Donald Gunther of Burkhart-Schier Chemical Co., printing of fabrics; and Dr. R. C. Grills of the new Du Pont nylon plant at Chattanooga, nylon and other synthetics. Dr. Luther will lecture on rayon fabrics.

A. A. T. C. C. Sectional Units Hold Meetings

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held its Winter meeting Jan. 28-29 at the Poinsett Hotel, Greenville, S. C. The technical session was featured by discussions of "Textile Printing Thickeners," by Dave E. Truax of Stein, Hall & Co. of Charlotte, N. C.; "Preparation of Cotton Goods," by J. Leon Moore of Electro-Chemicals department of the Du Pont Co., also of Charlotte; and "Color Facts and Fantasies," by Norman F. Barnes of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. The Winter meeting was presided over by J. C. King of Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C., and Kelly E. Traynham of Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C.

The Southeastern Section, A. A. T. C. C., was scheduled to hold its first 1949 meeting at the Highland Country Club in LaGrange, Ga., Feb. 19. Dr. Earl K. Fischer, head of the physical chemistry division of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., was to show a series of high-speed movies he has taken of various textile processes.

The national association council held its 165th meeting at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, Jan. 28, at which time the following reports were heard: report by the executive committee on research, J. R. Bonnar, chairman; report from the corporate membership committee, Leonard Little, chairman, on the result of the membership drive terminated at the end of the year. The A. A. T. C. C. council approved a series of annual awards to the two top students in the graduating classes of a chosen list of schools giving major courses in textile chemistry or dyeing. The actual list of schools has not been drawn up but is expected to be ready for approval when the council holds its next meeting March 25.

Uster To Demonstrate Evenness Tester

The Uster Corp. of Charlotte, N. C., will afford textile men of the Carolinas an opportunity to see its evenness tester in operation March 15-18, with demonstrations of the instrument at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont, N. C. Uster Corp., located at 2516 Wilkinson Boulevard, Charlotte, wishes to be informed by those desirous of attending the demonstration as to the day and time they wish to have the evenness tester demonstrated for them. This is being done so that the various demonstration periods can be scheduled, making it possible to take care of each visitor in a proper manner, the firm explained. The company describes the operation of the instrument, briefly, as follows: "Through the use of high frequency technique, the unevenness of sliver, roving and spun yarn is measured and recorded. By selecting the most suitable of five measuring fields and four sensitivities, a permanent evenness chart is made of any fiberous material of a weight within the operating range of the instrument (from 350 grain sliver to 150s cotton count). Variables in testing are eliminated with this instrument. The same piece of stock can be tested as it passes from one process to another. Thus, unprecedented quality control is made possible, and simple, through the use of the Uster evenness tester."

Textile Leaders Address Belmont Students

Students of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont recently heard addresses by two outstanding figures in the industry, W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, N. C., former secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and Jimmy Williams, director of the industrial relations department of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Industrial relations provided the theme for both speakers, Mr. McLaurine Jan. 26 and Mr. Williams Feb. 9. Speaking to the students as supervisors, Mr. Williams pointed out the three things to contend with, or supervise: machinery, materials and men. "Of these, men, the most important thing, have been neglected in the past," he said. "The good supervisor knows how to blend the three and get the best results." Mr. McLaurine told the students: "I am not concerned as to whether you men know how to handle machines, but I am concerned as to whether you know how to handle men. The old days of the driving type of bosses have passed, and we are living in an age in which the successful boss is the one who has the ability to lead; workers are human and must be treated as such."

Cotton Textile Postage Stamp Suggested

Issuance by the Post Office Department of a special commemorative stamp in honor of 160 years of cotton textile manufacturing in the United States has been proposed to department officials, and is also the subject of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.), according to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York.

Establishment of cotton manufacturing marked the change in this country from a purely agricultural to an industrial economy, and is an historic occasion well worthy of commemoration, the association indicated. President Washington records in his diary his visit to a cotton mill in Beverly, Mass., 160 years ago in 1789, and Samual Slater, father of American industry, arrived in New York in that year and established the Slater Mill at Pawtucket, R. I., in 1790. Suggested as a possible design for the stamp is the Old Slater Mill at Pawtucket, the present building dating from 1793, which is now a museum of the industry. Minority Leader Martin's bill specifically calls for a reproduction of the Old Slater Mill and calls for May 9 as the first day for issuance of the stamp. May 9 is the first day of National Cotton Week this year, an event which has been celebrated on a nation-wide scale for many years.

Numerous members of Congress and trade leaders have indicated their feeling that a stamp in honor of the anniversary of establishment of the nation's oldest and one of

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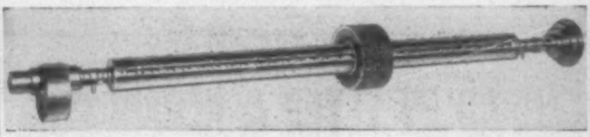

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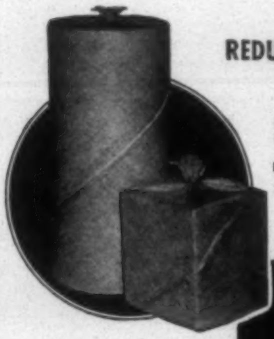

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See Big Boost In Synthetic Detergent Sales

The prediction that synthetic detergent sales would reach a billion pounds a year by 1952 was sounded Jan. 27 at the 22nd annual convention of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers held in New York City. Charles Luckman, head of Lever Bros. Co., newly-elected president of the association, presided over the meeting. Guest of honor at the event was Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture.

H. C. Borghetty, director of the textile chemistry division of General Dyestuff Corp., in an address before the bulk soap group meeting, declared that the textile plant is not much interested in laboratory evaluation of any detergent, soap or synthetic. In the textile field, a detergent must be evaluated by each individual plant, on its own machines, under its own procedures and time and temperature factors, Mr. Borghetty declared, because of the large number of variables involved in processing textiles. What works in one plant does not necessarily work in another, he pointed out.

There is no controversy in the textile industry between soap and synthetic detergents, he noted, since soap is unrivalled in some uses and the synthetics have found many special niches of their own in the various steps of processing, such as wetting out. Soap is unrivalled, so far, in the scouring of wool, he declared, but a synthetic can prove helpful in eliminating the last traces of the soap on the fiber during the last rinse to assure the best effectiveness in later processing.

Many other similar cases were cited by Mr. Borghetty in tracing the various steps of processing vegetable fibers such as cotton and the artificial fibers, as well as the animal group exemplified by wool, for his audience, in an effort to point out where soaps and synthetic detergents fitted into the picture. The trend in the textile industry to combine several treatments or processes into one operation, has opened the field for synthetic detergents to assist in obtaining the utmost in cleanliness of the fibers and fabrics and in helping the effectiveness of various chemicals, he declared.

The only new officer named this year, in addition to Mr. Luckman, was N. H. McElroy, head of Proctor & Gamble Co., who was made vice-president for the Mid-West. Five new directors elected included J. L. Brenn, president of Huntington (Ind.) Laboratories; H. Dock, president of M. Werk Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. F. Flynn, president of Pacific Soap Co. of Los Angeles, Calif.; E. B. Hurlburt, president of J. B. Williams Co. of Glastonbury, Conn.; and Mr. McElroy.

New Wool-Scouring Method Developed

A new wool-scouring method has been developed by a Swedish engineer, Joel Lindberg of the Chalmers Textile Research Institute in Gothenburg, Sweden. It is said to increase the strength of wool by 20 to 25 per cent, also yielding very satisfactory quantities of by-products, and is regarded as the most important discovery made by the institute.

World Wool Shortage Problem Cited

The "almost unbelievable transformation" within three years of a great world wool surplus to a present acute shortage was cited Feb. 3 by F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, as the grave problem confronting the industry. Mr. Ackerman made the statement in an address at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council in San Antonio, Tex. As a result of the disruption of wool markets by the world war, with consequent destruction of the balance between wool consumption and wool production, he said, it had been expected that it would take more than a decade to dispose of the huge accumulations in the United States and the British Dominions. The critical problem facing wool growers at the outset of the post-war period, he said, was therefore one of surpluses and controlled distribution.

This problem gave way, however, to that presented today when the world is consuming all apparel wool at a rate 24 per cent greater than production, and consuming fine apparel wool, of which this country is the largest user, at a rate 50 per cent in excess of production. Noting that prices for wool have risen today to yield the domestic grower a satisfactory profit, Mr. Ackerman warned against any conclusion that this presented an ideal situation which makes unnecessary any program to increase markets or to extend the usefulness of wool. No greater error could be made, he declared, for although wool presently is one of the few commodities still enjoying a sellers' market, "already there are dark shadows visible on the horizon of its future."

The existing shortages of those types of wool in greatest demand are due, he said, not only to a decline in production but also to "an abnormal demand arising from many circumstances temporary in character," and both the shortage of supply and the spread between prices for medium and fine grades of wool are making wool more susceptible to competition and replacement by synthetic substitute fibers than ever before, a situation of which producers of the latter are taking full advantage.

Referring to the merger of operations of the American Wool Council and the International Wool Secretariat, which was announced at the convention, Mr. Ackerman stated that their joint efforts, exerted through the Wool Bureau, of whose executive committee he is chairman, will greatly forward wool promotion. While the corporate entities of the two organizations will remain unchanged, duplication of their activities will be obviated by the bureau which will conduct all research, promotion and education.

Of the importance of a program of wool promotion, he said: "Wool is the fiber most essential to the health and comfort of mankind. Every dollar of costs which accrue to wool as it moves from the sheep's back into consumer products increases its cost to the public. The ultimate cost of any wool product determines basically the size of its markets. Therefore, a fundamental factor in any successful program is to investigate scientifically the validity of these costs and, whenever possible, to lower them. "We cannot expect to do this alone, but we believe that we can stimulate interest and action among all elements of the converting industries in research and engineering projects which will aid them in more expert and economical operation."

Harry J. Devereaux of Rapid City, S. D., president of the American Wool Council, announced at the convention that

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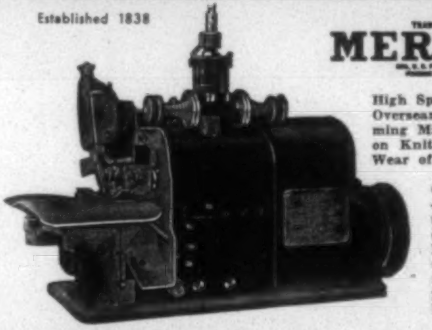

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the national Boston wool trade groups had subscribed $5,000 to the wool research program launched at Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J. The program, designed to increase the use and values of all grades of wool, is financed by the council, the International Wool Secretariat, U. S. Department of Agriculture, wool textile manufacturers and wool trades.

High Tax Structure Called Economic Threat

More than 375 representatives of the textile industry, in attendance at the annual forum of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York Jan. 31, were told that American business prospects face a two-fold threat in proposals to alter the current tax structure and in the proposed International Trade Organization Charter. They were warned that steps must be taken immediately to combat approval of these proposals.

Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, declared that the International Trade Organization Charter was a one-way ticket in which the United States bears the burden. Foreign signatories, he said, have everything to gain in international business relations since they have nothing to contribute. He stated also that the charter invades the fields of domestic employment and economic development and reconstruction on the theory that these matters have a direct effect on international trade.

The action Congress takes with respect to some suggestions on a new tax basis will profoundly affect the economic progress of the nation for a long time, according to Murray Shields, vice-president, Bank of The Manhattan Co. Some of the measures suggested, he declared, "are downright destructive, others are little more than a blueprint for a depression, and others reflect a lack of understanding of some of the basic economic problems with which the nation is faced." A third speaker, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Co., stressed the need for America to inform the entire world of life in this country. This country emerged from the war as the No. 1 power, economically, politically and militarily, and it must use its new found position intelligently, he said.

W. Ray Bell, president of the association, presided at the forum and the dinner which followed. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Bell noted that the cotton textile industry after three years of intensive post-war activity was making an impressive contribution to the national economy in setting the pace for a marked reduction in the cost of living. Citing the change that has taken place since a year ago, he noted that instead of overstuffed order books at full prices—in some cases bordering on the fabulous—the industry was now down to a brass-tacks basis in nearly every section of the market.

Voice Opposition To Minimum Wage Boost

Representatives of the cotton textile industry, testifying recently before the House Labor Committee, warned that enactment of proposed amendments to the federal Fair Labor Standards Act would strike a grave blow at Southern agriculture and stifle industrial development of the region. Amendments referred to by the cotton leaders propose an increase in statutory wage minimums from 40 cents to 75 cents per hour, with the Secretary of Labor permitted to raise minimums to $1 per hour; elimination of all exemptions now granted such agricultural processing industries as cotton gins, oil mills, compresses and warehouses; and application of the 75-cent minimum hourly wage rate to farm workers.

Howard Carlisle, Jr., of the Pacific Mills cotton-rayon division, warned that unless there is a material change in conditions, wages in the industry must decline and there will be a steady increase in unemployment among textile workers. "It is entirely possible," he said, "that a minimum of 75 cents per hour might, within the next few months, result in widespread unemployment through inability to pay that wage and operate at a profit." Mr. Carlisle appeared before the committee Jan. 31 along with James L. Rankin, Chester, Pa., mill owner, and Charles G. Caffrey, Washington representative of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

William R. Blake of Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, testifying Feb. 15, told the committee that his organization and the six branches of the cotton industry ranging from farmers through cotton mill operators: (1) Oppose the idea of a legally imposed minimum wage in agriculture. (2) Oppose coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act of such first processors of the cotton farmers product as gins, compresses and warehouses, and cottonseed oil mills. (3) Believe that a minimum figure of 75 cents for industry in general is too high. (4) Believe that any minimum wage which is enacted should be subject to automatic adjustment upward or downward as the price level goes upward or downward. (5) Oppose "the vast dictatorial authority which would be delegated to the Secretary of Labor, and which ordinarily would be exercised by the Wages and Hours Administrator, under the bill."

To cover the average cost of labor alone at 75 cents per hour, the cotton farmer would have to get 32½ cents per pound for his cotton, the council executive declared. "Only twice in the past century has the crop brought this high a price: in 1919, when it averaged 35.4 cents per pound and in 1946, when it averaged 32.64 cents per pound," he asserted. The greatest hope for raising the wage level in the South to a par with that in other areas is through industrialization, he told the committee. This would relieve the pressure brought on Southern agriculture through having to support twice as much population, proportionately, as the remainder of the nation, he declared.

Briton Questions Japan's Cotton Role

The British cotton textile industry is hopeful that the role of the Japanese cotton industry in world trade will soon be examined "realistically," Sir Raymond Streat, chairman of the Cotton Board of Great Britain, declared Jan. 21 at a dinner meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in Charlotte, N. C. He said it is the hope of the British industry that there may soon be followed a policy regarding Japanese textile goods which "shall not prevent the United States and the United Kingdom industries from gaining on merit the satisfactory export trade which is necessary for their well being."

"Everybody realizes," Sir Raymond continued, "that Japan cannot be maintained otherwise than by the working effort of her population. In effect, Japan must have an ex-

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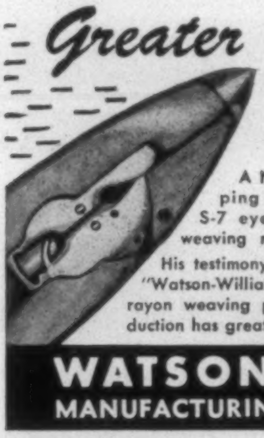

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port trade and quite obviously she must have an export trade in cotton goods. What matters is how that trade is done, and what size it runs to." He urged that conditions in international textile trading be made so that confidence can exist, especially among purchasers of goods produced by this country and Great Britain.

The Japanese cotton textile industry is improving fast from the standpoint of worker efficiency and quality of product but its expansion is being retarded by the lack of markets for its goods, according to William de Min, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, who returned recently after a three months tour of Far Eastern markets. Mr. de Min pointed out that four million spindles still constitutes the ceiling for the industry's physical capacity and that the suggestion of the Japanese Board of Trade that this be raised to six million spindles has met with no response. With export markets contracting and with the Japanese economy incapable of absorbing more goods, officials at Tokyo believe there is no need at this time for expanding the industry beyond the level established by S. C. A. P. Of the 3,500,000 spindles now in place, only 2,500,000 are being operated, he said. As for Japanese stocks of cotton goods, which were estimated at about 500,000,000 yards last Spring, he said that they have been materially reduced but are still substantial. At present Japanese mills are consuming 60,000 bales of cotton a month and operations are no longer being retarded by either insufficient or irregular deliveries of raw cotton. He said there is a possibility that production may be affected adversely in the next few months by the lack of power. Meanwhile, labor efficiency has improved and is now about 70 per cent of the average of the American industry.

William C. Planz, vice-president of Neuss, Hesslein Co., New York, and chairman of the Textile Industry Committee on Foreign Trade, recently told the House Agriculture subcommittee on cotton problems that the Japanese textile policy laid down by Allied occupation authorities in Tokyo tops the list of headaches among textile exporters in this country. He declared that exporters in the United States concede that there should be a "reasonable rehabilitation of the textile industry of Japan," but added that Japan already has lost her pre-war cotton goods markets in East Asia and now seeks to send her textiles to "our traditional export markets." He warned that Congress could not expect domestic mills to consume enormous quantities of raw cotton unless at least ten per cent of annual domestic production, or approximately one billion yards of goods, went to foreign markets.

Oppose Amendment To Trade Agreements Act

The cotton textile industry Jan. 27 voiced strong opposition to the proposal to amend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act through elimination of the power of the Tariff Commission to advise the President on the limits beyond which duties on imports may not be cut "without causing or threatening serious injury" to domestic industries. Speaking before the House Ways and Means Committee, Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, declared, "Balancing the reduced duties on textiles which we have granted against the concessions obtained from foreign countries, the international position of the American cotton textile industry, as measured by the level of tariff protection, is more insecure than at any time since the rapid rise of imports from Japan in the mid-1930s.

Dr. Murchison stated that although the emergencies and objectives which have perpetuated the act have changed from one date to another the method of coping with them under the act has always been the same—a reduction of the duty and an increase in the number of items affected. He pointed out that at the present time 57.7 per cent of all dutiable items in the cotton textile schedule have import duties below the levels established by the Tariff Act of 1930. For the cotton textile industry as a whole, there has been an average reduction of 25 per cent in the protection afforded the industry.

These reductions, he stated, are even greater than the decrease in the average ad valorem rate indicates because of the rise in the world price level of cotton textiles has tended to destroy the effect of the value bracket arrangements which were written into some of the agreements. As an example, he pointed to the agreement negotiated in 1939 with the United Kingdom, reductions were limited to cloth above certain specified values per pound. For unbleached cloth, the minimum value was 70 cents; for bleached cloth, 80 cents; and for printed, dyed or colored cloth, 90 cents. As the price of all cotton cloths in all countries has risen sharply since 1939, the volume of goods subject to the lower rate is substantially greater than when the agreement was signed. He emphasized that none of the new rates have yet been subjected to the full test of international competition. The agreement with the United Kingdom did not become effective until 1939 when England began its armament program.

S. C. Training Directors Have Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the South Carolina Society of Training Directors was held Feb. 8 at Monarch Mills, Union, with about 60 in attendance. The meeting was opened by the group's president, Marvin Self of Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, and addresses of welcome were made by W. A. L. Sibley and Stanley W. Black, treasurer and general manager, respectively, of Monarch Mills.

Feature of the conference was an address by Prof. Victor B. Tabaca of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., who used charts to indicate the differences in the mentalities and attitudes of human beings, and subsequently showed how a different system of training would have to be applied to those in different brackets.

Walter Jones of Monarch Mills led a discussion of employee training in which many of those present took an active part. L. R. Booker of the Clemson College extension division brought up the possibility of the South Carolina Society of Training Directors becoming a division of the American Society of Training Directors.

After the meeting Monarch Mills was host at a luncheon, followed by a tour of the mills.

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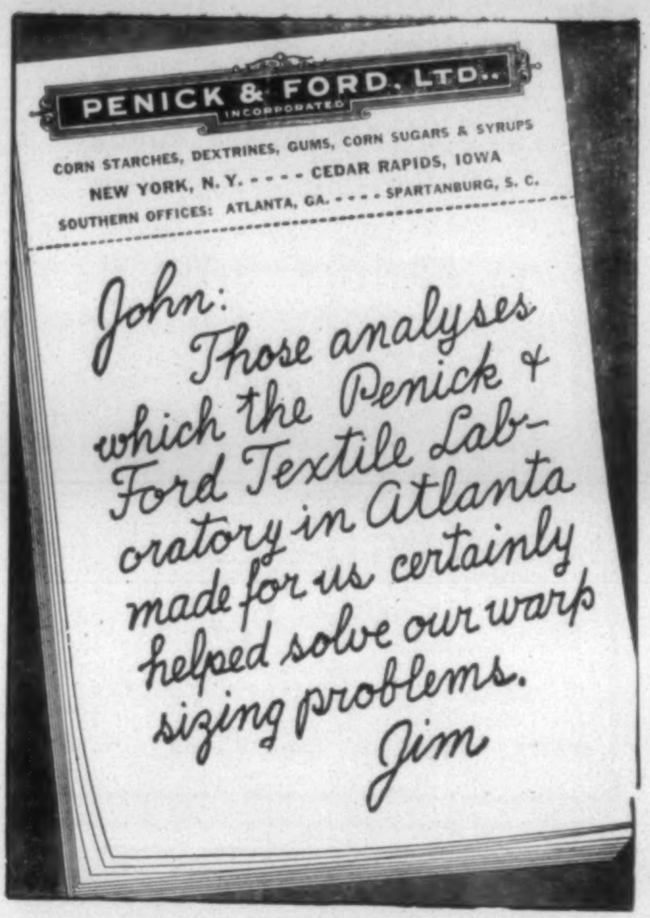
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Low Man-Hour Production Cited

The sharp rise in wages in the cotton textile industry is in marked contrast to the trend in the industry's productivity, according to a survey issued last month by the Cotton-Textile Institute. Measured by cotton consumption, yards of cloth, or spindle hours, productivity per man-hour for the industry as a whole is not only below the 1939 level but also below that of 1936, the survey discloses. In 1936, 1.89 pounds of cotton were consumed per man-hour as compared with 1.76 pounds during the first nine months of 1948, a decrease of 6.9 per cent. During the same period, yards of cloth produced per man-hour decreased from 10.66 to 9.26, or about 13 per cent and spindle hours per man-hour decreased from 122.0 to 120.6, approximately one per cent.

The institute pointed out that none of these yardsticks, or any other single index that might be devised, taken alone, provides a precise measurement of the industry's productivity. Pounds of cotton consumed per man-hour, for example, vary with the weight of the yarn produced, coarser yarn requiring less processing than a finer yarn. Despite the limitations of each of these ratios as a measure of productivity of an industry comprising so many hetergeneous units, the fact that all indices are below the pre-war level clearly indicate that wages have outstripped productivity.

The survey reveals that average hourly earnings in October, the last month for which complete data is available, amounted to $1.127, the highest in the industry's history, and approximately 190 per cent higher than the average for 1939. Despite the slight shortening of the work week in that month, weekly earnings were maintained at high levels or approximately 194 per cent higher than the average for 1939. "Real average weekly earnings," which reflect changes in the Consumers' Price Index, were 68 per cent higher than the 1939 level, showing that the rise in cotton mill wages has far outstripped the rise in the cost of living.

The survey declares, "The disparity between wage and productivity trends is a measure of the extent to which unit labor costs have increased and of the gigantic cost problem which must be solved if the industry is to maintain its competitive position. While the relation between wage rates and productivity was of secondary importance compared with the urgent necessity to expand production during the war and post-war period, return to normal conditions makes it necessary for the industry to examine its cost structure closely and strive to maintain its products on a price basis competitive with other industries.

"Although the costs of all industries have increased during the inflation, the impact has been especially severe upon this industry, because wages have increased more than any other major industry and its principal raw material, cotton, which accounts for about 50 per cent of the industry's cost,

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is about 225 per cent higher than in 1939. Although the current cotton crop is substantially larger than a year ago, government price supports will prevent any significant change in the industry's cotton cost. Accordingly, labor costs, which represent a higher percentage of value added in cotton textiles than in any other major manufacturing industry, become a factor of major importance."

Cotton Use Figures Drop Again

Lint cotton consumed during January, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census, totaled 674,463 bales compared with 680,670 bales during December and 860,704 during January last year. Consumption for the six months ended Jan. 31 totaled 4,204,057 bales compared with 4,645,463 for the corresponding period a year previously.

Cotton consumed during January included: in cotton-growing states, 607,398 bales, compared with 602,034 in December and 763,237 in January of last year, and for the six-month period, 3,749,309 bales, compared with 4,094,758 in the corresponding period a year ago; in the New England states, 52,901 bales, compared with 64,679 and 78,805; and for the six-month period, 365,814 bales, compared with 442,887.

Bales of lint cotton on hand Jan. 31 included: in consuming establishments, 1,627,055 compared with 2,229,229 a year ago; in pubic storage and at compresses, 8,213,189 compared with 5,105,438 a year ago. In cotton-growing states consuming establishments had 1,412,900 bales on hand Jan. 31 compared with 1,898,403 a year ago; in public storage and at compresses were 8,169,635 bales compared with 5,045,649 a year ago. New England consuming establishments held 176,880 bales Jan. 31 compared with 279,247 a year ago; in public storage and at compresses Jan. 31 were 32,376 bales compared with 45,419 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 20,927,000, compared with 20,776,000 during December and 21,471,000 during January last year. In cotton-growing states there were 16,630,000 in January compared with 16,533,000 for December and 16,966,000 for January, 1948; in New England states, 3,891,000 compared with 3,877,000 and 4,076,000.

The annual meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Council will be held April 25-30, Rodney Whitaker, chief of secretariat for the organization, announced recently. It is reported that the meeting probably will be held at Brussels, Belgium. However, a formal invitation from the Belgium Government had not been received at a recent date.

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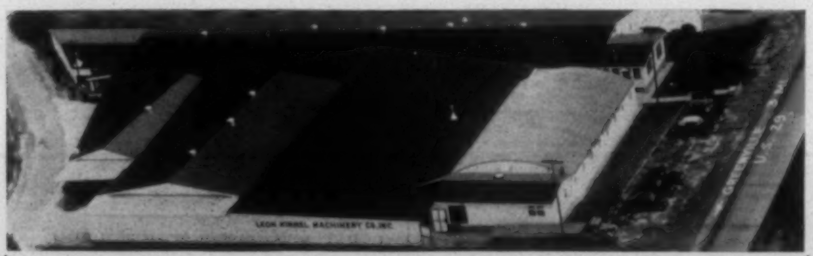
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED

Manager or Superintendent of small cotton yarn mill. Textile graduate, with 20 years of cotton manufacturing experience, from raw stock to finished products. Cost, quality, production and maintenance minded. Efficient mill superintendent and labor manager. Age 40, married, thoroughly dependable. Excellent references. Replies held confidential.

Write "HJH," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.



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Largest Warehouse Stock In The South

P. O. Box 1316

WE BUY, SELL OR TRADE USED TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

Phone 2-2721

LEON KIMMEL MACHINERY COMPANY

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE: NEW SPARTANBURG HIGHWAY — GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists

We make and sell only the best in Leather Belting, Mill Strapping and Loop Pickers. Agents for the famous Dayton Pickers and Specialties.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Manufacturers of Leather Belting and Strapping

Telephone 2218

FOR SALE

88 Loom Motors, R. P. M. Full Load 1755, Volts 550, Cycle 60, 3-Phase, G. E. Type K. T. 3918, H. P. ½.

These motors are available for immediate delivery and are in good condition.

Write
Henderson Cotton Mills
Henderson, N. C.

EXPERIENCED WEAVE ROOM OVERSEER AVAILABLE; now employed but would like to make change; prefer Alabama or Georgia, but will go anywhere. Have had 12 years' experience as overseer—can handle weaving and slashing. Experienced on all types of Draper looms from E-Model to XD-Model, on plain and fancy work. Age 41, married; two years college education. Can give best of recommendations. Sober and reliable. Would like to hear from someone who is looking for a man to hustle his job. Write "S-Z," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Overseer or Assistant Superintendent Carding and Spinning. 44 years of age, 10 years as Second Hand Carding, 6 years, Overseer Carding; five years Overseer Spinning; one year assistant Superintendent. Good references. Write "S-G," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding or Spinning, or both. 25 years' experience as Overseer on coarse and fine yarns. I don't run a job on excuses—I get quality and quantity. Good manager of help. References. Write "J," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED — Night Overseer Carding, Spinning and Twisting desires change. Experienced on fine and coarse number, white or colored work; would consider second hand in large mill. Married; age 44; strictly sober; A-1 references; good manager of help. Write "Night Overseer," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

OVERSEER CLOTH ROOM is seeking position with Southern mill. 24 years' experience in cloth room; 18 years as overseer, on combed broadcloth and print cloth. Best of references. Reply to "EST-3," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent or General Overseer Spinning, Spooling, Winding, Twisting. Best of references; I. C. S. training. On present job seven years. Write "H-29," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent or Manager. Experienced on combed carded cotton yarn and spun rayon. The last 13 years as superintendent, eight years over yarn mills and the past four over weave. 45 years of age; Protestant religion; sober; high school graduate; I. C. S. textile graduate. As many as 2,000 employees under my supervision at one time. Have run both union and non-union mills. Satisfactory references. Can run your mill. Write "TM-06," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Advertisement with border is $3.00 per inch for each insertion. Without a border, the rate is 4 cents per word, with a minimum charge of $1.00 for each insertion.

TEXTILE BULLETIN
Charlotte 1, N. C.

TEXTILE MILL AND DYE HOUSE —FIBRE BROOMS—
Made especially for the textile industry.
PERFEX—Brooklyn 8, N. Y.
Southern Rep. J. P. Batson
Box 841, Greenville, S. C.

- If you want a new job, if you are seeking someone to fill a position, the classified advertising department of Textile Bulletin is ready to help. The classified section is read by both employees and employers.

★

- Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.

WANTED—TO TRADE

Have number of Deliveries Saco-Lowell 5-Roll Drawing, Cushion Top, with Lappers, wish to trade for 4-Roll Conventional Drawing with Cushion Top, now in operation.

Reply to "S-25," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED

as manager or superintendent. Experience on carded and combed yarns, Osnaburg and quality sheeting. Superintendent of mills for several years. Employment record and references to interested parties.

Write "NN-86," care Textile Bulletin,
P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING

The Charlotte News (printers of The Southern Textile News) invites inquiries about printing newspaper-type publications, tabloid or standard page size, for industrial plants, trade associations, employees, etc. Address: General Manager, Charlotte News, Charlotte, N. C.

Use Textile Bulletin Classified Ads

FOR SALE

2—New Supreme Jersey Circular Knitting Machines, Type MJ, 20" dia., 20 cut, 1248 needle, inserted wall cylinder, 50 GGE, 64 feeds with 64 ends, top and bottom Crawford Electric Stop Motions, motor driven.

40—40" Kitson Pickers.
50—38" Kitson Hoppers.
10—Vertical Openers.
12—No. 4 Bale Breakers.

SPECIAL

35M—1¾" No. 2 Flange, new rings.

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USED TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES
MAIL: 1317 ELIZABETH AVE. CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Phone 4-2403
WAREHOUSE: WILKINSON BLVD. BEHIND BARBECUE LODGE

FOR SALE

When in Charlotte use our service

CHARLOTTE CAR RENTAL SERVICE, INC.

411 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, N. C.
Phone 5-5969

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Please enter my subscription to TEXTILE BULLETIN for ______ (Check) one year at $1.50 or ______ (Check) three years at $3.00.

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POSITION ______________________
FIRM ______________________
ADDRESS ______________________
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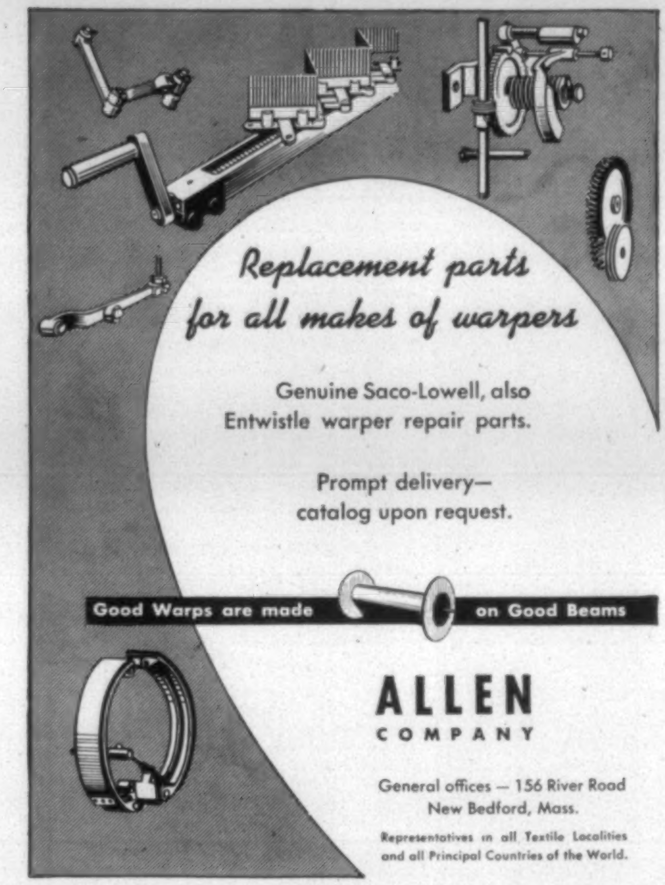
______ REMITTANCE ENCLOSED; ______ SEND BILL.
Please Send Money Order or Check as we cannot be responsible for cash.

Mail to TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

MEN WANTED—POSITIONS OPEN:

Manager upholstery fabric weaving plant; overseer of dyeing and overseer of finishing for synthetic woven fabrics; overseer carding and spinning on synthetic fibres; overseer woolen finishing and dyeing combined; chemists and chemical engineers, etc. Also, managers and superintendents for filament rayon and spun rayon weaving mills in Southern plants and in New England; mechanical engineer who is good draftsman to assist in laying out new Southern mill; another mechanical engineer who has specialized in air conditioning and ventilation design.

CHARLES P. RAYMOND SERVICE, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston 8, Mass.
Over Fifty Years in business
Telephones LIberty 2-6547 and LIberty 2-6548



Replacement parts for all makes of warpers

Genuine Saco-Lowell, also
Entwistle warper repair parts.

Prompt delivery—
catalog upon request.

Good Warps are made on Good Beams

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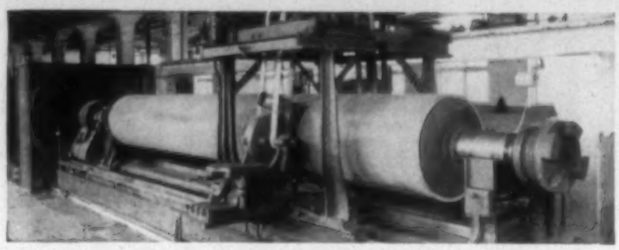
General offices — 156 River Road
New Bedford, Mass.

Representatives in all Textile Localities
and all Principal Countries of the World.



Controlled Accuracy
Insures Longer Service, Shorter Down Time
When you Invest in MANHATTAN ROLLS

This Manhattan machine, which grinds roll surfaces to within .002", is operated by men with a lifetime of experience on all kinds of rolls. Because of Manhattan's modern equipment and skilled craftsmanship, you can rely on Manhattan Rubber Covered Rolls to last longer, to lower your spoilage and down time costs.

Manhattan coverings adhere to metal by a special bonding process that cannot separate. Exclusive *Flexlastics* coverings will not oxidize or harden. Corrugating or checking are virtually eliminated. Density and resiliency are uniformly right. You can't go wrong with Manhattan Rolls.

"Better Service from a Southern Mill"

RUBBER LINED PIPE & FITTINGS　RUBBER & ASBESTOS PRODUCTS

RM **RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.**
NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

DURABLE!

DESCRIBES THESE TWO VOGEL (PATENTED) PRODUCTS

Being durable, they are economical. And, the
name Vogel is your assurance of efficient operation.

VOGEL NUMBER 10
SEAT-ACTION CLOSET

Vogel Number 10
Seat-Action Closet

For schools, factories, institutions, comfort stations, public and semi-public places. Will withstand hard continuous use—free from complicated mechanism. A thorough, powerful flush is obtained with about 4 gallons of water.

VOGEL NUMBER 14
SOUTHERN OUTFIT

A durable, economical closet for Mills, Factories and all types of industrial installation. A real example of VOGEL QUALITY that will give years of economical, trouble-free service.

(The Number 14 is not Frost-Proof)

When installing the Number 14 Closet, trap must be set directly under bowl.

VOGEL (PATENTED) PRODUCTS
Joseph A. Vogel Company • Wilmington 99 • Delaware

Before Closing Down

—TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED—

PERSONAL NEWS

Julian T. Pool will take over March 1 the sales territory in Georgia and Alabama previously covered for New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. by the late Frank D. Jacoway. He will maintain his residence at LaGrange, Ga., where he has been conected with Industrial Supplies. The N. Y. & N. J. office and shipping warehouse will continue to be maintained at Atlanta, Ga.

J. F. Carey, formerly a sales representative for Mathieson Chemical Corp. in the Charlotte, N. C., territory, has been made district sales manager of the Charlotte office. He succeeds O. J. Theobald, now manager of the firm's office at Houston, Tex.

Charles H. Dry, previously assistant purchasing agent, has been appointed purchasing agent for Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., succeeding the late Jones Y. Pharr. Mr. Dry has been with Cannon 28 years.

R. A. Morgan, former president of Morgan Mills at Rome, Ga., and until recently a consulting engineer with Moore & Thies of Charlotte, N. C., has succeeded W. B. Thomas as general manager of Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp. at Rock Hill, S. C.

Carl Seigler has been promoted from assistant superintendent to general superintendent of the Courtenay Plant of Abney Mills at Newry, S. C., succeeding J. E. Henderson, who has retired. Before joining Courtenay Mr. Seigler was night superintendent of the Anderson, S. C., unit of Abney Mills.

William Brigman has resigned from Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C., to become overseer of weaving for Safie Mfg. Co. at Rockingham, N. C. William Allen, previously assigned to second shift weaving at Pilot Mills, has been promoted to overseer of weaving there.

Joseph A. Gaugh is now associated with M. T. Stevens & Sons at Rockingham, N. C., as technical advisor.

William B. Pennington, formerly vice-president and secretary of Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co., was elected president of the firm at a recent directors meeting. Robert E. Grogan was elected secretary and Homer F. Roberts general manager. William H. Deyo is chairman of the board and treasurer of the company.

William S. Garner has been promoted from night assistant to overseer of carding at the Ottaray Plant of Monarch Mills at Union, S. C. . . . Other recent promotions in the Monarch group follow: Carl V. Hanvey, promoted to weave room second hand at the Lockhart, S. C., plant, and Frank E. Barron, appointed night assistant at the Monarch Plant in Union. . . . Kenneth Dobbins of Gastonia, N. C., formerly associated with Bloom Mills, Inc., and Firestone Textile Mills, Inc., in that city, has been appointed assistant overseer of weaving at the Ottaray Plant. . . . George W. Ray, previous affiliated with Carolinian Mills at High Shoals, N. C., and with Woodside, Victor-Monaghan and Judson Mills in Greenville, S. C., has been employed as assistant overseer of the spinning department at Ottaray. . . . L. C. Ellis, overseer of spinning at the Monarch Plant, is reported to be recovering nicely following an appendectomy.

Charles B. Elliott, Jr., left, has joined the sales force of Frank G. North, Inc., chemical manufacturing firm at Atanta, Ga. A graduate of Furman University and a veteran of 3½ years' naval service during World War II, Mr. Elliott will reside at Griffin, Ga. He has had several years of mill experience on slashing cotton, spun and filament rayon, and previously was connected with Industrial Products, Inc., at Greenville, S. C.

G. B. Snow, veteran salesman for the Atlanta (Ga.) Brush Co., is recuperating rapidly following a recent operation.

Homer V. Howes, vice-president of Bemis Bro. Bag Co., has been elected president of the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association. Succeeding him as vice-president of the association is Norman E. Elsas, president of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills at Atlanta, Ga.

OBITUARIES

George Mills, 69, formerly assistant vice-president of William Iselin & Co., Inc., died Feb. 13 at his home in New York City. Mr. Mills retired from active duty with the firm in 1945, but had maintained an office there as a special consultant.

Mrs. J. Lewis Perkins, Sr., who in 1928 succeeded her late husband as chairman of the board of B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., textile machinery firm, died recently at her home in Holyoke, Mass.

Jesse M. Williams, 83, textile pioneer, died Feb. 18 at Kings Mountain, N. C. Mr. Williams was instrumental in the development of Kings Mountain Mfg. Co., and later was vice-president of Cora and Dilling Mills and general manager of the Enterprise Mills in Kings Mountain. In 1905 he moved to Charlotte, N. C., where he was associated with Louise Cotton Mills, and in 1916 he became general manager of Lockwood Greene Mills at Winnsboro, S. C. Before returning to Kings Mountain to retire he was connected with Neisler Mills at Pageland, S. C.

MILL NEWS

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Gaffney's two plants of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., Feb. 21 began preparations for installation throughout of new "streamlined" carding, spinning and complementary machinery at an estimated cost of $1,700,000. Plant officials estimate that it will take about a year and a half to finish the work. A modern opening room will be provided, along with entirely brand-new cards as well as spinning frames. The spooling and warping equipment will be among the finest available and the latter departments also will be equipped with the most efficient dust-collecting devices that can be obtained. All cards now in use will be rearranged and every spinning frame in the two plants will be removed, junked or sold. The change in machinery will reduce the total spindles in both mills from 59,252 to approximately 45,000, but plant officials said the reduction in spindles would greatly improve working conditions and increase efficiency. Both plants are being placed in readiness to receive the new machines. Workmen are tearing out walls to increase floor space for setting up the equipment and officials believe the change-over can be effected with a minimum of lost time.

DURHAM, N. C.—Erwin Cotton Mills Co. produced 167,000,000 square yards of goods during 1948, the highest production rate in the 57-year history of the company, it was reported at a recent meeting of stockholders and directors. A total of 146,000 bales of cotton were used during 1948. William H. Ruffin, president, stated that the company is bending every effort to put newly acquired plants at Neuse, N. C., and Stonewall, Miss., into modern and efficient operating condition, and reported that steady improvements are being made in buildings and machinery of the plants, as well as in the homes of the operatives in the company villages.

PELZER, S. C.—Completion of the $800,000 water and sewerage facilities for the village of the local plant of the Kendall Co. is about 70 per cent accomplished, it is reported. The mill village consists of 280 acres with 610 houses, having a population of about 3,500.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.—Now in the early stages of production, the Wake Finishing Plant, located on U. S. Rt. 1 approximately ten miles northeast of Raleigh, is one of the newest units of Burlington Mills Corp. Constructed in 1948, and placed in operation late in that year, the plant is now in process of being built up to its rated capacity for production under the direction of Superintendent J. L. McIntyre. Taking the fabrics which are woven in other plants, the Wake unit takes unfinished goods and gives them final processing before they are ready for marketing through the Bur-Mil sales organization. A one-story building of stone,

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

brick and steel construction, the physical plant of the Wake installation is an example of the most modern type of industrial construction. The plant embodies the latest air conditioning and ventilating equipment, a modern water plant and an improved type of boiler house.

MARION, N. C.—Fiske-Carter Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract on a sewage treatment plant for Clinchfield Mfg. Co. The job was engineered by J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville.

MORGANTON, N. C. — Alpine Cotton Mills has been purchased by Drexel (N. C.) Furniture Co. for an undisclosed amount. The transaction involves the two main manufacturing buildings, a number of auxiliary buildings, 40 dwellings and 67 acres of land. The machinery, which had been on single and ply yarns (10,440 spindles) will be removed and sold by the Stowe interests of Belmont, N. C., the former owners.

OPP, ALA.—A conditioning laboratory 15 by 34 feet is being constructed by Opp and Micolas Cotton Mills for the testing of bag materials made in the two plants. Equipment will be located in the basement and offices will be on the ground floor. The project will cost some $25,000.

PENDLETON, S. C.—Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Co. awarded a safety plague Feb. 16 to the Blue Ridge Yarn Division of Pendleton Mfg. Co. for completing 550,000 man-hours and 16 months of operation without lost-time accidents.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—A plaque now hanging in the general office of Avondale Mills calls attention to the fact that Avondale was one of 100 textile firms to exhibit fabrics last month in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York City. Only six of the 100 selected were cotton fabrics.

DANVILLE, VA.—A net profit, after estimated federal taxes of $15,108,988 earned on gross income of $103,891,758 was reported Feb. 21 to stockholders of Dan River Mills, Inc. The earnings, equivalent to $9.92 a share on 1,500,000 shares of common stock outstanding, was based upon record net sales of $103,603,913 and other income, the net sales exceeding the previous record high in 1947 by some $11,000,000. Profits in the 1947 period had been $12,188,297. In a statement to stockholders, George S. Harris, president and treasurer, noted that $4,000,000 would be spent during 1949, most of it out of profits, in the company's four-year $14,000,000 improvement and re-equipment program, inaugurated in 1946. To date, approximately $9,900,000 had been expended.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Estimated net sales of Celanese Corp. of America will approximate $230,384,000, compared with net sales of $181,083,608 in 1947. The estimate for 1948 is based on the total sales reported for the nine months to Sept. 30, 1948, of $171,640,000 and the fourth-quarter volume of $58,744,000 as reported to the Securties & Exchange Commission.

Index to Advertising

Page

—A—

Acme Steel Co. 10
Air Engineering Co. 106
Allen Co., The 77 and 124
American Viscose Corp. 7
Apex Machine Tool Supply Co. 112
Ashworth Bros., Inc. 51

—B—

Bahnson Co., The 20
Baily & Co., Inc., Joshua L. 116
Barber-Colman Co. 55
Barkley Machine Works 106
Barnes Textile Associates, Inc. 114
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. 110
Best & Co., Inc., Edward H. 61
Biberstein & Bowles, Inc. 105
Borne Scrymser Co. 99
Bradley Flyer & Repair Co. 110
Briggs-Shaffner Co. 117
Brooklyn Fibre Broom Co. 123
Burkart-Schier Chemical Co. 115

—C—

Carolina Belting Co. 103
Carolina Loom Reed Co. 106
Carolina Refractories Co. 114
Carter Traveler Co. (Div. of A .B. Carter, Inc.) 51
Charlctte Car Rental Service, Inc. 123
Centrif-Air Mach. Co., The 101
Clark, H. E. 98
Clinton Industries, Inc. 74
Cole Mfg. Co., R. D. 69
Commercial Factors Corp. 3
Crabb & Co., William 84
Creasman Steel Roller Machnie Co. 108
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works 57
Curran & Barry 116

—D—

Dary Ring Traveler Co. 80
Davis Mfg. Co., Inc., Frank 89
Dayton Rubber Co., The 8 and 9
Dickson & Co., W. K. 115
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 96
Dolge Co., C. B., The 78
Draper Corp. 2
Dronsfield Bros. 111
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I. (Dyestuffs Division) 23

—E—

Eaton, Paul B. 122
Engineering Sales Co. 73

—F—

Ferguson Gear Co. 69
Fisher Mfg. Co. 89
Foster Machine Co. 14
Franklin Process Co. 29

—G—

Gastonia Brush Co. 114
Gastonia Mill Supply Co. 108
Gastonia Textile Sheet Metal Works, Inc. 18
General Coal Co. 79
General Dyestuff Corp. 11
Gossett Machine Works 35
Greensboro Loom Reed Co. 98
Greenville Belting Co. 122
Gulf Oil Corp. of Pa. 13

—H—

H & B American Machine Co. 16 and 17
Hart Products Corp. 15
Henley Paper Co. 41
Houghton & Co., E. F. 19
Houghton Wool Co., The 74
Hunt Machine Works, Inc. 91

—I—

Ideal Machine Co., Inc. 47
Industrial Electronics Corp. 111
Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc. 117

—J—

Jenkins Metal Shops, Inc. 97

—K—

Keever Starch Co. 61
Kimmel Machinery Co., Leon 122
Kluttz Machine & Foundry Co. 95

Page

—L—

Lambeth Rope Corp. 113
Landis, Inc., Oliver D. 73
Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc. 109
Lewis Co., J. W. 73
Lewis Machinery Co., W. D. 108
Lewith Machinery Corp., Wilson 123
Loper, Ralph E. 74

—M—

Maguire & Co., John P. 41
Marquette Metal Products Co., The 30
McKee Belting Co. 106
Meinhard, Greeff & Co. 103
Merrow Machine Co., The 112
Moreland Chemical Co., Inc. 82

—N—

National Ring Traveler Co. 113
Neisler Mills Co., Inc. 116
New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 77
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Front Cover
Norlander-Young Machine Co. 107
North American Electric Lamp Co. 77
North, Inc., Frank G. 81

—O—

Odom Machine Mfg. Corp. 69

—P—

Parks-Cramer Co. 84
Pease & Co., J. N. 109
Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. 115
Piedmont Processing Co. 107
Pilot Life Insurance Co. 90
Pioneer Heddle & Reed Co., Inc. 83
Pneumafil Corp. 43
Precision Gear & Machine Co., Inc. 127
Proctor & Schwartz, Inc. 39

—R—

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (Manhattan Rubber Div.) 66
Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (North Charleston Plant) 124
Raymond Service, Inc., Chas. P. 123
Rice Dobby Chain Co. 61
Robert & Co. Associates 84
Roy & Son Co., B. S. 109

—S—

Saco-Lowell Shops 36
Salisbury Iron Works, Inc. 84
Sanforized (Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.) 24 and 25
Seydel-Woolley & Co. 52
Sinclair Refining Co. 4 and 5
Sirrine Co., J. E. 112
Slaughter Machinery Co. 112
Sonoco Products Co. 44
Southern Radio Corp. 98
Southern Shuttles Div. (Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.) 12
Southern Standard Mill Supply Co. 89 and 122
Stanley Works, The 87
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. and Southern Shuttles Div. 12
Sterling Ring Traveler Co. 74
Stevens & Co., Inc., J. P. 116

—T—

Textile Apron Co. 105
Todd-Long Picker Apron Co. 86
Truitt Mfg. Co. 93

—U—

Universal Winding Co. (Atwood Division) 49

—V—

Valentine & Co., J. W. 117
Veeder-Root, Inc. Back Cover
Vogel Co., Joseph A. 124

—W—

WAK Industries 102
Warwick Chemical Co. 62
Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. 114
Waukesha Foundry Laboratory & Engineers 110
West Point Foundry & Machine Co. 33
Whitehead Machinery Co., Troy 22
Whitin Machine Works 27
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. 107
Wilbur & Williams Co. 94
Wilkin & Matthews 92

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RIBBON and SLIVER LAP

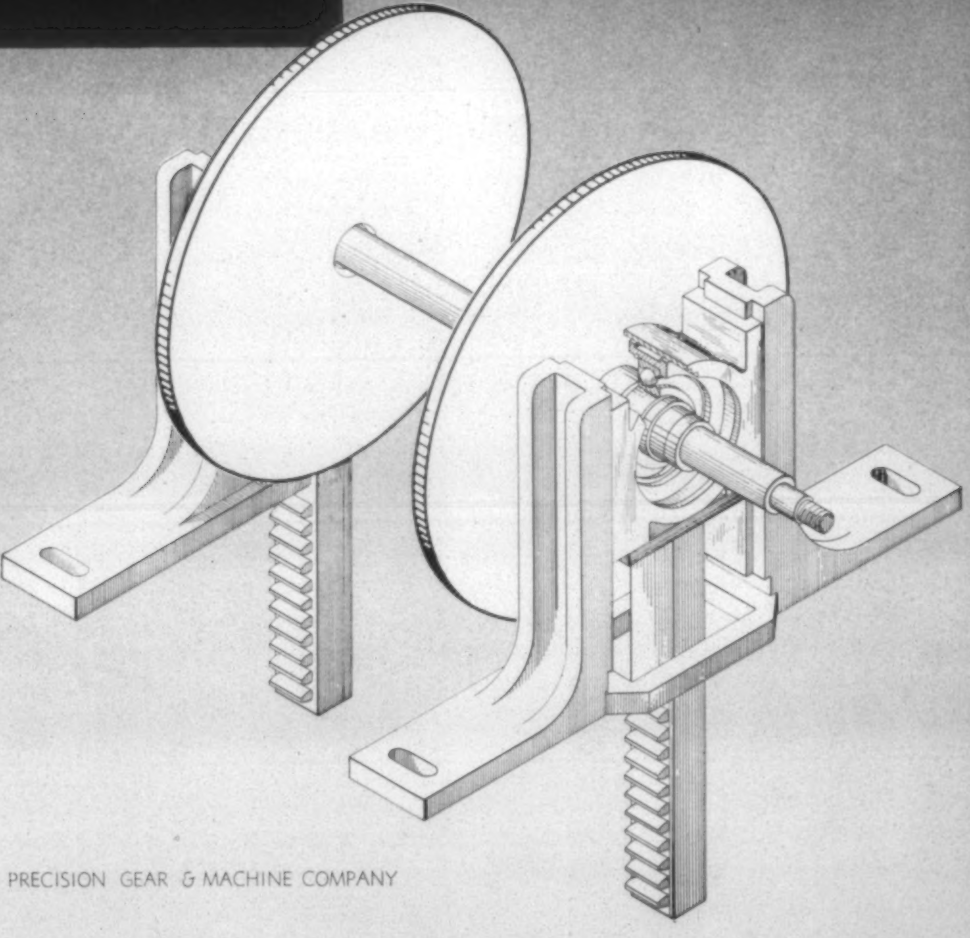
BALL BEARING

LOGGERHEAD

GIVES FIRMER LAPS!

SAVES MAINTENANCE!

CUTS EXPENSES!



MODERNIZE your ribbon lap and sliver lap machines with Precision's new ball bearing loggerhead assembly. Installation of these units means substantial savings in maintenance . . . and assures *firmer laps.*

Made of meehanite, cast iron and steel, these assemblies bear pre-lubricated ball bearings. These are the only such units in which the slide block and rack are in two separate, easily replaced pieces. They are less expensive, trouble-free and wear is negligible.

Investigate without delay!

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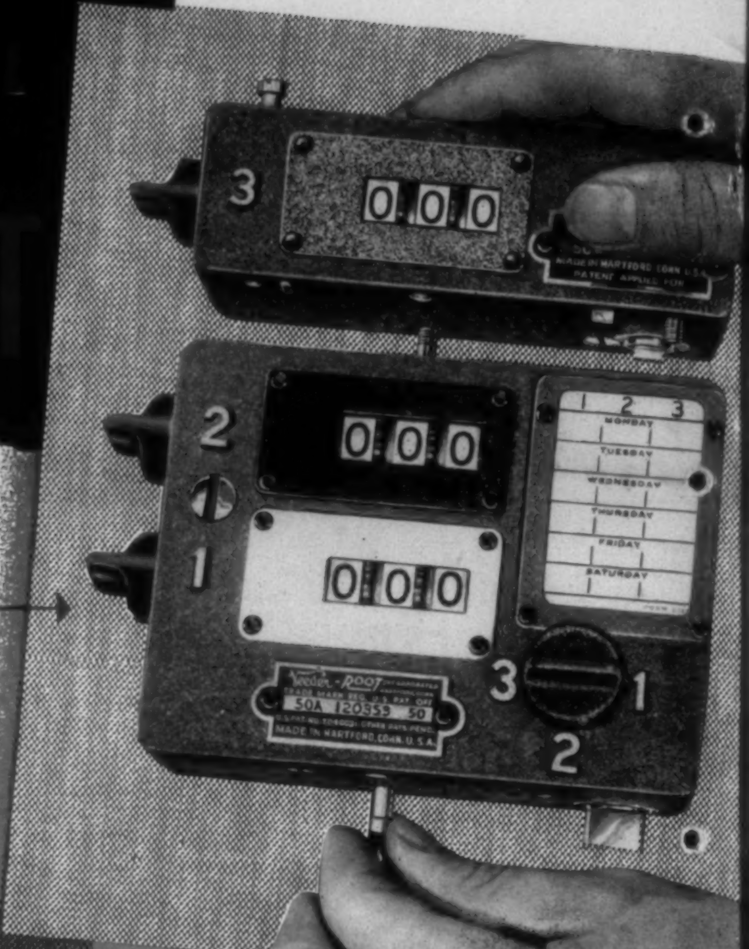
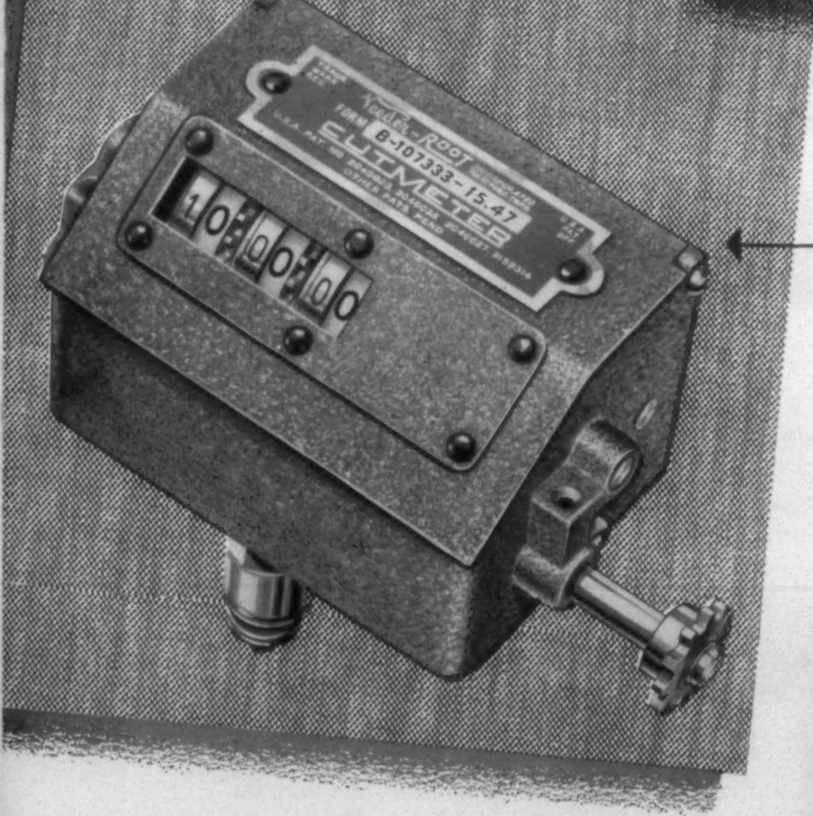
2001 NORTH TRYON STREET
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
The South's Largest Manufacturer of Gears and Chain Drives

Get all your Looms Under Complete CONTROL with VEEDER-ROOT



2-3 Convertible Pick Counters

These are the counters with the "famous fourteen" Vantage-Points . . . on which you can get the whole story from the nearest Veeder-Root office. 2-3 Pick Counters are quickly convertible from 2 to 3-shift operations right in your own mill. 3rd-shift Counting Unit can be ordered when needed . . . and your own men can add it to the original 2-shift counter, as shown at right.



New Cut Meter
for Predetermined Doffing

Veeder-Root Cut Meter records directly in yards . . . *controls the uniformity of cut lengths from looms . . .* knocks loom off at desired length, within reasonable tolerances.

No need to put in, or remove, cut marks! No need for weavers to watch for them. No double cuts because marks have been missed.

This new Veeder-Root Cut Meter . . . like the Veeder-Root 2-3 Pick Counter . . . belongs on every loom in your mill, because of the new savings and operating advantages it brings you. Get in touch with your nearest Veeder-Root office.

"Counting House of the Textile Industry"

VEEDER-ROOT
INCORPORATED

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GREENVILLE, SO. CAROLINA

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